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OF THE FAR EAST
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OF THE FAR EAST**

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Chinese students have again voted to go on strike for better government in China and relief from Japanese aggressions upon China. By the time this appears in print the National Students' Union in Shanghai expects to have 3,000,000 young men and women in fourteen provinces of China in open revolt and agitation against China's direct dealings with Japan in settlement of the Shantung question. The first schools to walk out were those of Shanghai and they were quickly joined by the schools in Peking, Tientsin, Nanking, Soochow and Hangchow with Tsinan, Hankow and Wuchang close followers. In Shanghai, in one school 494 students out of 500 walked out. They expect to spend one week in agitation and propaganda among the merchants and if the merchants come in it means—revolution—and the possible overthrow of the government. On April 11, the China National Students' Federation of Shanghai sent an ultimatum to Peking which recounted the Japanese aggressions such as the Twenty-One Demands, exchange of notes respecting the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, Agreements of the Tsisuan, Kaohsu, Manchuria and Mongolia Railway Lines and contracts arising out of loans which impair China's sovereignty, Military and Police Functions, Secret Sino-Japanese Military Compacts, Control of Chinese armies, arsenals and munitions, and so on. The ultimatum gave Peking four days in which to renounce the Sino-Japanese Military Compact. The time limit expired on April 14, and another note was sent to Peking announcing the beginning of the strike. The Chinese government several weeks ago placed a ban on the use of the telegraphs and cables by student organizations, but the newspapers carried all of the notes and ultimatums just as effectively. In addition to this, Shanghai has been the meeting place in the last

few days and weeks of representatives of student organizations from all parts of the country. And then on top of it all came the news of April 14 of an engagement between Chinese and Japanese troops near Harbin which was caused by the struggle of China and Japan for control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. This report of actual fighting if verified will likely supply the fire that the students need to make their present movement appeal to the imagination of the Chinese people generally. Apparently the student leaders have the situation in hand better than in previous strikes, for this time they have taken the foreigners into their confidence and have craved their (the foreigners') indulgence during their patriotic movement. Just what this present agitation will mean is impossible to forecast at this time. Truly it must be said that the attitude of the students represents pretty accurately the feelings of the Chinese people generally. They are the sons and daughters of middle class Chinese merchants, farmers, common people. In one Chinese girls' school in Shanghai 300 Chinese girls none of them more than twenty years of age contributed \$2,000 toward the student propaganda fund. Fathers and mothers certainly must have known something about the contributions of these children. Just how long it will require to stir the Chinese people generally into activity is not known. Certainly much has been learned in the last year and public opinion in China is awake and astir for better things internally and externally. The coming of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont and the imminent possibility of a definite American financial and diplomatic policy in China has helped the situation; for the students and liberal elements are not going to permit foreign loans to fix an unpatriotic government upon the nation if they can help it. So there the matter stands. Peking knows the temper of the people pretty well now and may make an about face on the Japanese question, and also the internal problem. This is about the only thing that will save the situation, for it can't continue in the present course much longer without some kind of break.

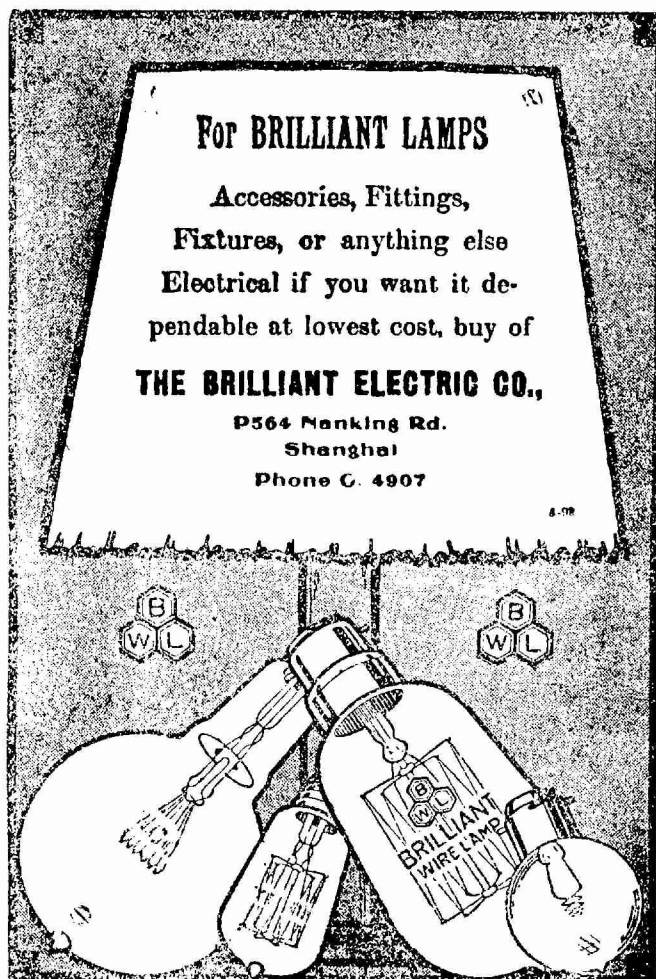
THE Eighth National Y. M. C. A. Convention and the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. movement in China took place from April 1st to 5th in Tientsin. Both the convention and the anniversary celebration were successful from more than one point of view. In the first place, the government officials in North China at first were suspicious, fearing that during the convention the students who once were a terror to corrupt officials might flock to Tientsin from all over the country and hatch plots against them. They not only gave no encouragement to the holding of the convention, but also tried by indirect means to stop it.

When the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. people showed no intention of giving up their plan, the officials gradually changed their attitude. During the convention and the anniversary celebration, the President and the Prime Minister and other high officials sent their personal representatives to attend meetings and read messages of greeting. On April 7th, President Hsu Shih-chang gave a reception in his office in Peking in honor of the delegates to the convention, and it was attended by more than five hundred of them. As a climax, in consequence of an eloquent speech by Dr. David Yui, general secretary of the National Association, former President Li Yuan-hung, Civil Governor Tsao Jui, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Pien Yu-ting, Mr. Chang Pah-lung and Mr. C. Y. Sun each contributed \$1,000 for the running expenses of the National Committee. The suspicion entertained by the officials with regard to the convention was at last found to be unfounded. Secondly, over 1,100 delegates from every important city in China came to the convention. They are all leaders for better things in their own communities, and are men of education, morality and character. They made a most favorable impression upon the people in Tientsin. The unusual breadth of their minds was revealed when they gave prolonged applause before and after the address by S. Sato, national general secretary of the Japanese Y. M. C. A., who came from the Island Empire to attend the convention. Dr. Chang Po-ling, chairman of the meeting on April 2nd, was afraid that the Chinese present might give to Mr. Sato a cold reception in view of the present critical situation existing between China and Japan. In introducing Mr. Sato, he urged the audience to receive him as a fellow Christian in a Christ-like spirit. However the Chinese Christians present had already made up their minds and gave Mr. Sato an unexpectedly cordial welcome. Mr. Sato also arose to the occasion and in the course of his speech he said:

"THE world is confronted with grave problems of reconstruction along the whole line of human endeavor, religious, moral, social and political. These problems are not only grave, in many places they are fraught with danger. Their solution awaits the sympathetic touch of men whose characters bear the indelible imprints of Christlikeness, courage and intelligence. Such men it is the business of the Young Men's Christian Association to produce. If you fail in this in China, if we fail in this in Japan, we fail utterly and beyond hope of redemption. Take for example the relation between our two countries at this very moment, I need hardly have to confess to you that I touch upon the subject with fear and trembling. However, in justice to you and in

justice to a large group of Christians and other liberally minded men in my own country, I am constrained to say just a word: it is this: We share in your concern and anxiety over the present situation and although it is much to ask, we beg to be honored with your confidence in order that likeminded men in the two countries may work together for the common good. Outside the Kingdom of God there is no realm in which this can even be hoped for. Here is a challenge to all of us." Much disappointment was expressed toward the conclusion of the convention when it was learned that Mr. C. T. Wang, Vice-Speaker of the Canton Parliament, and one of the Chinese delegates to the European Peace Conference, who had promised to give one of the leading addresses of the convention, was not to come. The disappointment was however soon over when Dr. David Yui gave an extemporaneous address in place of Mr. Wang to wind up the convention which was so sincere and touching that a contribution of more than \$10,000 was pledged for the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. The convention and the anniversary celebration were a great success in spite of the fact that a number of prominent Chinese who had promised to give addresses failed to appear and further that several speakers were not as outspoken as the delegates expected when they addressed the gathering on the subject of the convention, namely, "The China of Tomorrow," on account of the present political situation in China and their desire to avoid any frank criticism of government officials.

THE political star of General Chang Hsun, at one time China's Chief War Lord, and Chief Monarchy restorer is again in the ascendant. Many influential militarists who combined in crushing him are now recommending him to the President for restoration of his former official titles. General Chang Hsun may eventually be given back his former position of Inspector-general of the Yangtze Provinces, and together with it, the power which he previously possessed. With the genuine support of General Chang Tso-ling, Inspector-general of Manchuria, General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, and half a dozen other militarists, he may succeed in recovering his lost influence. General Ni Shih-chung, Military Governor of Anhwei, and present Inspector-general of the Yangtze Provinces, who is seriously ill is nominally supporting General Chang Hsun, knowing that he can no longer effectively oppose him in view of the decline in influence of his political party, the Anfu Club. By befriending General Chang Hsun, he may have much to gain. A large portion of the troops he now commands are General Chang Hsun's. They are still loyal to their former master and are awaiting the return



to power of their general. The significance of General Chang Hsun's coming to power is well understood in Peking. Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, who defeated General Chang Hsun at an engagement in Peking during the monarchical movement of 1917 and drove him into exile at the Dutch legation, appears to be losing the control of the Peiyang militarists in the provinces. As long as he is in a position to dominate the situation, he would not allow General Chang Hsun to re-enter the political arena, fearing that he might seek revenge. His retirement to Nan Yuan outside of Peking and his refusal to return to Peking and his unwillingness to participate in any political discussion indicate either his loss of interest in government affairs or his realization of the disintegration of the party which is headed by him. They are affecting the interests of the Anfu Club, of which Marshal Tuan is the nominal head, to no small extent. If General Chang Hsun realizes his ambition of recovering his former position and prestige, the Anfu Club will further suffer. This appears certain. Whether General Chang Hsun can recover all of his former influence and prestige remains to be seen. It is unlikely that he will be able to dominate the political situation of China. His defeat in Peking, his stay in a foreign legation, and the efforts he made to secure freedom for himself, should have taught him a lesson. Nor would

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he dare to make another attempt to restore the baby Emperor to the Throne no matter how loyal he is to him. General Chang Hsun has probably learned much in the last two or three years. Formerly he was bold and brave and reckless. With the approval of the other militarists he launched the monarchical movement in 1917, which he thought would be supported by them. Unexpectedly they played false at the last moment, and he had to stand up and face the hopeless situation and suffer the consequences. If he returns to official life, it will not be the old Chang Hsun, but a considerably wiser man—also it will be another interesting example of China's "Checker Game" of internal politics.

An Alternative

THERE is an alternative to the Consortium and an alternative that is neither the realization of the fear that many feel of complete Japanese domination in China nor, on the other hand, the polite withdrawal of the Americans from the field that others expect if matters do not go as the United States wants them to. The human mind is frequently fooled by its habit of thinking in contrasts and alternatives. The consortium looks like a plan by which the United States will become an important factor in the affairs of China and by which she will accept

a degree of leadership in the financing of China. If the consortium breaks down what is easier than to see in the immediate future the withdrawal of America from the field. There is precedent for this. Did America not withdraw from the old consortium in 1913? Has she not withdrawn more than once from other plans for economic development and railway building in China? So the situation appears to carry with it, as it now stands, either American participation "in full and free partnership," as Mr. Lamont puts it, or American withdrawal.

Now the matter is by no means so simple as this. It is not difficult to see, once attention has been called to it, that America may proceed to take a lively and an important part in China's economic development though the consortium should fail to come into existence at all. Americans in China owe a vote of thanks to Professor John Dewey of Peking,—for the present,—for pointing out this fact as he did in an article in the *The New Republic* which was reprinted in the *Review* for April 3rd. Professor Dewey sees that America can and may do things in China even though she is denied the satisfaction of bringing the other powers into an agreement to adopt a liberal policy toward China and to abandon "spheres of influence."

As Professor Dewey says, America is the only country "that combines the requisite capital, engineering ability and executive talent" to accomplish large undertakings in China. The case might have been made stronger. Not only has America come to her full financial strength as the result of the war, she has also shown herself through a long period of years to have a peculiar fitness for such undertakings as require great amounts and a high degree of engineering ability, executive talent and capital. The country that has planned and carried out the great engineering projects that bring water to millions of acres in the arid regions of the West, the country that has brought to the world the results of the genius of Edison, that makes Ford cars, that placed in commission three and a half million tons of shipping in 1918, the country that built the Panama Canal; such a country may well look upon herself as having a special aptitude for undertaking big things of the kind that China needs.

There is no reason why America, or Americans since it will not be the government in any case, should not undertake such things even though the consortium comes to nothing. America need by no means withdraw from the field. What is more, Professor Dewey sees in just such a program a means of circumventing the criticism and jealousy of Japan. "The important thing," he says, "is that by undertaking big things on a large scale the United States will get around much of the competition that breeds

At the end of the road of good intentions

RECENTLY a large New York corporation advertised for a man to fill an important executive position.

The name of the corporation was not signed to the advertisement; and one of the applications received was from a man who is a neighbor of an official in the company.

The official read that application. Across the corner he wrote simply a single sentence: *This man has reached his limit*; and signed his initials. He might have written more, for he knew the whole history of the applicant; but the single sentence was enough. It closed the chapter.

The careers that promise well but never develop

The executive and the man who wanted to work for him are of equal age; and both of them have worked about equally hard.

But the man who is an official of the successful company has had a definite purpose.

And the other man has worked vaguely, like a man in the dark—reaching out indefinitely after “something better” but not knowing just what it was he reached for.

Willing, well-meaning, industrious, he has traveled the road of good intentions, expecting that somehow opportunity would lie at its end.

And without even recognizing it, he has reached the end. He always feels that he is about to grasp his big opportunity.

Across his path they have written a single line: *This man has reached his limit*. And some day he will know that they have written it.

The joy of making definite progress

The years in which a man's career and reputation are made or ruined are painfully few. It is such a little period between the time when men ask “What can he do?” before they begin to ask “What has he done?”

In those years a man must somehow get the knowledge and the training that will enable him to handle large affairs each year—to make *definite* progress.

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irritation and suspicion. If the scale is big enough, there will be no competition. Japan is not prepared to take hold of these matters on a large scale. A negative policy that can be interpreted as putting obstacles in the way of the legitimate development of Japan is fraught with dangers. To concentrate upon big enterprises in a constructive way will leave Japan plenty of opportunity, while it will once for all avert the possibility of rendering China a virtual subject of Japan..."

If Mr. Lamont cannot bring about that full and free partnership in a consortium upon which his hopes now rest, let him procure for the Americans great opportunity to accomplish an engineering project on a great scale, such as the modernizing of a large harbor, the building of a great and important railway line or the river conservancy of a whole province. Let him get this for American enterprise and let him free the Americans who are to undertake the work from the necessity of playing an international political game. By so doing he will give his countrymen a chance to do what they have an aptitude for. He will demonstrate to the world that what America wants in a consortium is a partnership in accomplishment and not a share of the imperialistic spoils of others. He will place America in a fair light before the Chinese people who have seen us awkward at political intrigue and who have never seen the Panama Canal. He will accomplish the purpose that Pro-

fessor Dewey sets before us of getting around the competition that breeds irritation and suspicion.

The alternative to the consortium may be, not America's withdrawal, but America's entrance into China and her co-operation with China. When she comes, she will come with the full strength of maturity.

C. F. R.

American Silver in the Far East

MUCH criticism is heard in Shanghai of the way in which the American government is dealing with the silver situation. The criticism is to a large degree unwarranted and it is based almost entirely on the principle that those who have the power should be blamed for everything that does not please. As Mr. Lamont pointed out in his recent address to the University Club and to the Chinese Bankers Association in Shanghai, the same sort of criticism is to be found in the press of Europe of the way in which America is supposed to be influencing the European exchange situation. Mr. Lamont's defence of America will carry conviction to those who are interested in this problem in the Far East. Further defence of America may well be left to the American bankers at home and in Europe, but the American in the Far East owes it to his own country to know and to state the facts about the relation of the United States government to silver in the Far East from the time during the war that America became the chief silver market of the world.

The history of the matter goes back to the time when bimetallism was being vigorously fought over in America. During the years of this debate over bimetallism two acts were passed by Congress, the Bland-Allison Act and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. These two acts were a compromise with the advocates of free silver and they obliged the American government to purchase and coin a certain amount of silver each month. As a result of these two acts 570 million silver dollars were coined. Most of these dollars did not leave the treasury of the United States and they were represented in circulation by silver certificates, a sort of warehouse receipt for silver dollars. This purchase of silver ceased in 1893. The dollars had been a danger to the stability of the currency of the United States and the whole episode of their purchase and coinage is looked back upon now as a dangerous piece of political compromise. These dollars were acquired as the result of no expectation that they would prove useful at any future time. When the European War began they were looked up as a burden, left behind by

that assortment of financial and currency difficulties that beset the United States in the last decades of the nineteenth century.

The Great War brought among its consequences a great rise in the price of silver. This showed itself first in an increased demand for silver in India. There followed an agreement between the British government and the United States for the shipment from the United States to the Far East of 250 million of these silver dollars in the treasury of the United States. The silver certificates that represented these dollars in circulation were to be retired and their place was to be taken by Federal Reserve bank notes. This was authorized by an act known as the Pitman Act. Under the operation of this act an attempt was made to keep the price of silver down to about a dollar in American money per ounce. Those who are familiar with the course of exchange during the last year of the war know that the shipments of American silver did not succeed in doing this, but they were of assistance to the nations at war who were making purchases in the East and they were of assistance to England in particular since she was the country chiefly interested in India. That it was India that demanded silver is shown by the fact that the only other great silver using country, China, was shipping silver to India. In 1917, for instance, China received from America about seven and a half million taels in silver and exported to India about thirty million taels. It is estimated that during the year 1918 the United States released 123 million ounces of fine silver which were exported to the East "for the account of the British government."

Since the war and with a further rise in the price of silver, the American government has reconsidered its policy and has undertaken to send to the Far East through American banks a further part of this "idle hoard" of silver dollars. The reports in the press indicate that the purpose is to keep the price of silver down to \$1.35 in American money laid down in Shanghai. The differences between the present measures and the war measures are that the American government is now using American banks to carry out its policy and that the American government is no longer trying to keep silver down to a dollar an ounce.

The good efforts of the American government during and since the war have been acknowledged by the governments of India and of England, they have been felt by the business men of China who come from gold-standard countries of whatever nationality they may be. America, by a mistaken currency policy during the years between 1878 and 1893, acquired an immense store of silver dollars, now the greatest free source of supply in the world. She has used this store of silver to the advantage of

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England and of the whole gold-using part of the world.

These are the facts and they provide little excuse for attacks upon the American government. No one who will study the course of events since America entered the war can charge her with using her supply of silver for her own advantage and the disadvantage of others. She has placed this silver at the disposal of her allies and is using it now to the best interests of all gold-standard countries and to the best interests of China in the long run. It has been a good business transaction for the United States and she does not expect any unusual gratitude, on the other hand she does not deserve the highly spiced criticism of those who are ill-informed and she does deserve some thanks. Her supply of silver gives her power but she has not used it to overreach others. Until she abuses this power is no reason for sharp comment. But, as we said at the beginning, many go upon the principle that those who have power should be blamed for everything that does not happen to please them.

C. F. R.



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Great Britain, America and the China Opium Problem

THE following *Reuter* dispatch under a Macao date line appeared in the *North China Daily News* of Shanghai on April 7, 1920:

"The period fixed by the government for the receipt of tenders for the monopoly of the sale of opium from April 9 to July 31, closed yesterday. The new opium farm put up a tender of \$874,000."

The following news item under the heading of "Kedah News" appeared in the *Penang Gazette* (Straits Settlements) for March 28, 1920:

"The scarcity of opium is much in evidence. It is evinced by the crowd of druggists who patronize the Government Monopolies' retail counters every morning between the hours of eight and ten, the regulation hours for the sale of chandu. Prior to this, opium could be bought from sunrise to sunset, and a little later."

The following paragraph appeared in an article devoted to the island of Formosa that appeared in the January 1920 issue of the *Philippine Review*:

"Besides the tobacco and the camphor, the (Japanese) government monopolizes the salt and the opium. The latter has been monopolized for hygienic reasons, in order to eradicate opium-smoking in the island, whose inhabitants use the drug in Chinese fashion. The government adopted the policy of a gradual suppression and only habitual users of the drug are allowed to use it. According to official figures the number of opium smokers in 1900 was 165,000, which figure was reduced to 76,000 in 1910. The production of opium which amounted to 547,416 pounds in the year first mentioned, was reduced to 266,492 in 1910."

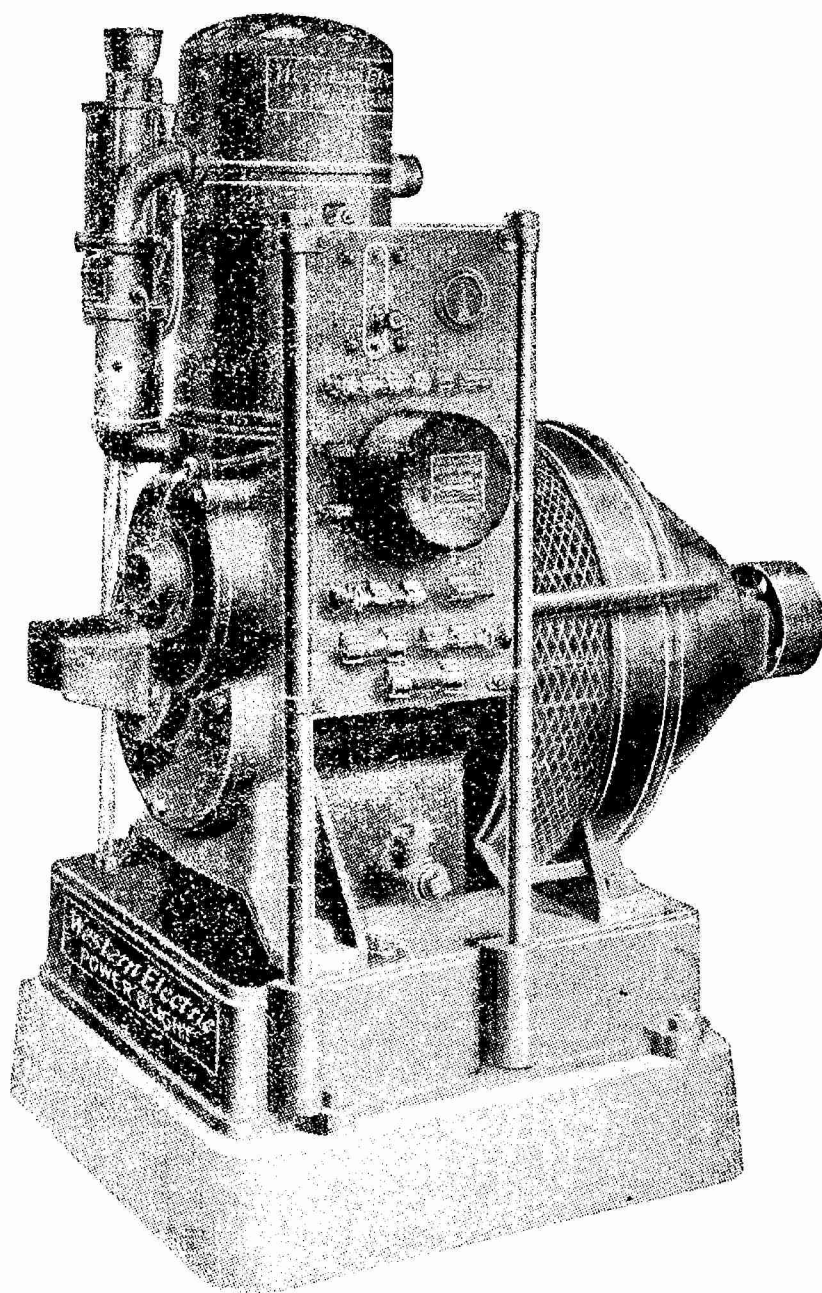
The following item appeared in the *Overland China Mail* of Hongkong on Friday, February 13, 1920:

A Chinese woman living at No. 109 Des Voeux Road, West, was this morning charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with the unlawful possession of 13 taels of prepared non-government opium valued at \$456. She pleaded that the drug was given to her by a friend to keep for her until her return from the country. She did not know that the parcel which was entrusted to her contained opium. Mr. M. K. Lo, who appeared for the defence asked for a remand, and his Worship fixed the hearing for Saturday. Bail was allowed in the sum of \$2,000.

To the reader who is not familiar with the geography of the Orient, it may be explained that Macao is a Portuguese settlement located just off the southern coast of China. The Straits Settlements is a British colonial possession located on the southeastern tip of the Asiatic continent. Formosa is a Japanese possession located just off the eastern coast of China. Hongkong

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is a British colony just off the southern coast of China.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times*, published in Tientsin, China, and one of the liberal independent British newspapers published in the Orient, issued on Monday April 5, 1920, a supplement of ten pages devoted to the opium and morphia problem in China. The following paragraph appeared in the supplement:

".....to those who receive and read this supplement we venture to suggest that it is a duty to do what is possible to ensure the suppression of the morphia and opium traffic in China. Some of them will be able to use their influence to support effective legislation to prevent the production of opium in excess of the world's legitimate needs, and the exportation of European or American morphia to the Far East, by whatever route. Others can help in many different ways. All can assist by joining the International Opium Association at Peking or one of the affiliated societies. These organizations need funds to wage the campaign against the drug traffic, which runs into millions of dollars annually, with any prospect of success."

In this same newspaper supplement appeared illustrations of parcels of morphia, heroin, and cocaine that had been smuggled into China by Japanese agents and that had been either purchased from Japanese drug stores in China or had been seized by the Chinese Maritime Customs. These various parcels contained the names of the following manufacturers:

T. & H. Smith, Ltd., 25 Christopher St., London; J. A. Wink & Co., Battersea, London, S. W.; P. Nicolaidi & Company, London; J. E. Macfarlan & Company, Edinburgh; New York Quinine and Chemical Works, New York City; Merck & Company, New York City; Imperial Hygienic Laboratory, Japan.

It is not necessary here to go into detail regarding the history of the "opium evil" in China. That sorry story is now pretty familiar to most persons who know anything about the Orient at all. According to the *China Year Book* for 1916 the practice of mixing opium with tobacco for smoking purposes was introduced into China in the middle of the 17th century by the Dutch who first brought the idea to Java and then to Formosa and then to the China mainland near the Amoy district. Foreign opium was first introduced into China by the Portuguese from Goa in the beginning of the 18th century. The first anti-opium edict against the smoking of opium and enacting severe penalties was made by the Emperor Yung Ching in 1729 when 200 chests of foreign opium were imported into China. In spite of the fact that opium was contraband and illegal the foreigners continued to bring it in until the importations in 1858 amounted to 70,000 chests. In 1839 China had a drastic destruction of foreign opium that led to the first Opium War between China and Great Britain. Peace was concluded in 1834 one of the terms of which was the cession of the island of Hongkong to Great Britain. War broke out again fifteen years later and in the terms of peace known as the Treaty of Tientsin the sale of opium in China was legalized in 1858. After this degradation China naturally gave up the struggle against foreign opium and seeing that the trade had been forced on her, she decided to embark in the business herself. Soon poppy fields were in cultivation all over the country. The Chinese have always been known as good business men.

In 1906 the incredible happened. After more than a hundred years of steady demoralization, China again decided to quit drugging herself. To the honor of America belongs much of the credit for China's resolution and also to the honor of a new spirit in Great Britain, that country agreed in 1907 to gradually decrease the importation of the drug to China if China would gradually cut down her cultivation of the drug. This agreement ended in 1917 and as a fitting finale to the rotten business China bought over from the Shanghai Opium Combine some \$30,000,000 worth of the remaining stocks and burned it publicly in the presence of foreign officials, representatives of the Chinese government, Chinese societies and foreign missionary organizations. President Hsu Shih-chang of China will be forever honored for this bold step which has probably done more to renew con-

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fidence in Chinese character than any other single event in recent years.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, an eminent Chinese physician in charge of the Chinese North Manchuria Plague Prevention Service, in a recent address gave the following figures covering the amount of morphia that has been smuggled into China in recent years:

1911	5½	tons
1912	7½	"
1913	11¼	"
1914	14	"
1915	16	"
1916	16	"
1917	22½	"
1918	22½	"
1919	28	"

The figures appeared in the same issue of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* referred to above and there also appeared a summary of the various places in China where poppy cultivation has begun anew. In Fukien province alone a map showed more than 20 places where poppies were under cultivation. Thus it may be seen that it is impossible to eradicate the menace from China just so long as foreign nations persist in allowing opium and opium derivatives to be smuggled into the country.

Most of the opium and morphia that is now coming to China via the smugglers' route is

being brought in by the Japanese, but there is no use in criticising the Japanese if America and Great Britain are to continue to produce the stuff. We for some reason do not expect a great deal in a moral way from the Japanese and the Portugese, but we do expect a lot from America and England. The International Anti-Opium Association at Peking recently received word that from February 18, 1920, the U. S. government had revoked the ruling which hitherto made possible the exportation to foreign countries of opium, cocaine, and salts, derivatives or preparations thereof. This is all well and good, but thus far the American government has done nothing to prevent the transhipment of these drugs in bond from England across the United States and then to China. Until this is done there is nothing to prevent American and British traders in conjunction with Japanese traders from continuing to bring the drug to China.

And now for a final word regarding this thrice damned business. In practically all British colonies and possessions in the Orient, the opium business is a government monopoly. This is true of India, Singapore, Straits Settlements, Siam (by arrangement between Great Britain and France), Hongkong, Sarawak, Turkey, Persia, Mauretius, British North Borneo, and British Guiana of South America.



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It is not necessary to go into the details of this sorry blot on the escutcheon of the British Empire. The facts and figures are all set down in a recent book written by Miss Ellen N. La Motte and published by the Macmillan Company of New York. It is entitled "The Opium Monopoly." In practically all of these places the revenues from the government opium monopoly largely support the government administration. There are licensed opium farms, licensed opium shops and licensed opium dens. Englishmen do not, of course, participate in the actual sale and smuggling of the drug into other countries, but certainly they know it is being done by a "curious crowd of Parsees, Mohammedans, Hindoos and Asiatic Jews who buy the stocks at the governmental auctions," to use Miss La Motte's own words.

Recent reports from America and also from England show that there is an alarming growth of the drug habit. This is especially noticeable in London and New York. It is impossible to load a gun with drugs and fire that gun into the Orient continuously without having it occasionally backfire into your own neighborhood. America has just eliminated another harmful drug, alcohol, and a similar great movement is in progress in the British Isles. America has most stringent drug laws at home, but in spite of them, the drug habit is said to be growing. The white race can't escape the responsibility and the consequences of forcing the drug evil on the subject and backward races of Asia. Japan has her own opium monopoly in her Chinese possession of Formosa and she is smuggling the drug into China wherever she has a foothold. How can we criticise the Japanese when we are indirectly doing the same thing ourselves. China has been the world's greatest market for opium and opium products. The Chinese people are awakening and as certain as death itself they are going to throw off the burden. The governmental opium monopolies of British possessions, Japan and Portugal in the Orient are losing their biggest customer. What is more natural than that new markets will be sought in the western world? In other words the gun is being turned in the opposite direction where there is fresh game.

Total Japanese Loans to China from 1917 to 1920

THE *Peking Fih Pao* published on April 2nd some interesting information concerning the number of loans made by Japanese financiers to the Chinese government from 1917 to 1920. Many small loans contracted from Japan during the period were, however, not included in the list given in that paper. Nor were over a dozen Japanese loans concluded by the Chinese pro-

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vincial governments therein included. The following is a translation of the list, which, incomplete though it is, possesses more than an average interest and represents the first attempt to estimate the amount of Japanese money either thrust upon the Chinese officials or lent to them upon their own applications during the last forty months for political purposes:

1917

Yen

1. August 28. Advance by the Yokohama Specie Bank from the Second Reorganization Loan—when Liang Chichao was the Minister of Finance.. 10,000,000
2. September 29. Bank of Communications Loan, contracted by Lu Tsung-yu, representing Tsao Ju-lin, the President of Bank of Communications, with a Japanese Banking Group composed of the Bank of Chosen, the Bank of Taiwan and the Hsin Yih Bank... 30,000,000
3. October 13. Kirin-Changchun Railway Loan, contracted by Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, and Liang Chi-chao, Minister of Finance, with the Director-General of the South Manchuria Railway..... 6,500,000
4. November 15. First Ammunition Loan contracted by the Ministry of War with the Tai Ping Company of Japan..... 16,000,000
5. November 20. Grand Canal Improvement Loan, contracted by Hsiung Hsi-ling for the government with the

- Siems Carey Company. Japanese share equals to about 5,000,000
6. November 20. Flood Relief Loan, from a Japanese Banking Group represented by Li Shih-hui 5,000,000

1918

7. January 5. Government Printing Bureau Loan, contracted by Wang Ke-ming with the Mitsui Company... 2,000,000
8. January 6. Second advance by the Yokohama Specie Bank from the Second reorganization Loan, arranged by Wang Ke-ming..... 10,000,000
9. January 6. Third advance by the Yokohama Specie Bank from the Second reorganization Loan, arranged by Wang Ke-ming 10,000,000
10. February 21. Wireless Telegraph Loan contracted by the Ministry of Navy with the Mitsui Company, £536,267 which is equal to about ... 4,400,000
11. April 30. Telegraph Loan contracted by Tsao Ju-lin with the Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank..... 20,000,000
12. June 18. Ki-Hui-Railway Loan contracted by Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications and concurrently of Finance with the representative of the Japan Hsin Yih Bank—advance.. 10,000,000
13. July 31. Second Ammunition Loan contracted by the Ministry of War with the Tai Ping Company of Japan 23,643,762
14. August 2. Gold Mining and Forestry Loan, contracted by Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications and Tien Wen-lien, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, with the Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank..... 30,000,000
15. September 28. Mongolian and Manchurian Railway Loan, contracted by Chang Chung-hsiang, Chinese Minister to Japan, with the Vice-President of the Japan Hsin Yih Bank—Advance 20,000,000
16. September 28. Shantung Railways Loan, contracted by Chang Chung-hsiang, Chinese Minister to Japan, with the Vice-President of the Japan Hsin Yih Bank.—Advance..... 20,000,000
17. September 28. War Participation Loan, contracted by Chang Chung-hsiang, Chinese Minister to Japan, with the President of the Chosen Bank 20,000,000
18. October 17. Formal Agreement of the Shihpingchieh-Chengchiatun Railway Loan signed between the Ministry of Communications and the South Manchuria Railway Bureau..... 30,000,000

1920

19. January 19. Advance from the Consortium Loan arranged by Li Shih-hao with the representative of the Yokohama Specie Bank 9,000,000

Grand Total *Yen* 281,543,762

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Loans Concluded by China in 1919

It will be noticed that no Japanese loans to China in 1919 are recorded in the foregoing list. The *Asian Review*, a Japanese magazine published at Tokyo, in its March issue supplies this lack by printing the following list of Chinese loans that were negotiated in 1919.

The financial difficulty of China in 1919 is already a well known fact, and the Budget for that year lacked 250,000,000 yuan. Revised taxation and other improvements were loudly advocated, but none executed. In December, 1918, the powers declared that until the conflict between the Northern and Southern parties had ended, they would not make any further investment in China, but both the Northern and Southern governments have conceived of every means to secure loans on every possible security. During 1919, these loans for China were concluded.

1. King-An Railway Loan. 3,000,000 Yen. Concluded between the King-An Railway and the Oriental Development Company of Japan on December 8, 1919.

2. Bank of China, Canton Branch Loan. 500,000 Yuan. Concluded Between the Canton Branch of the Bank of China and the Chartered Bank on December 31, 1919.
3. Bank of Heilungchiang Loan. 2,000,000 Yen. Concluded between the Bank of Heilungchiang and the Morimura Bank of Japan.
4. Feng-Huang Cheng Electric Light Co. loan. 800,000 Yuan. Concluded between Feng-Huang Cheng Electric Light Co. and an American capitalist.
5. Ha-Hei Railway loan. 5,000,000 Yuan. Concluded between the Governor of Heilungchiang and the Bank of Russia.
6. Tobacco and Liquor Loan. \$30,000,000. Concluded between Hsu En-Yuan and the Pacific Development Company, on November 30, 1919. Secured by Tobacco and Liquor taxes. To be redeemed in two years. Interest 6 percent. Commission 9 percent.
7. Honan Steel Mill loan. 10,000,000 Yuan. Concluded between Changsha Chinese Steel Mills and British-American Banking Group.
8. Han-Chuan Railway loan. 2,000,000 Yuan. Concluded between the Department of Communications and British capitalists for the purpose of purchasing twelve locomotives and ninety passenger coaches. Passed by the Parliament on Nov. 11, 1919.
9. Italian-Chinese Munition loan. 300,000,000 Lira. Signed between War Office and Italian government.

10. Tao-Tsing Railway Extension Loan. \$350,000. Concluded between Vice-Minister of Communications Tsao and a British Bank for constructing 514 Chinese li of railway from Honan to Tsing-meng. Interest $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Redeemable in three years.
 11. China-Italian Bank loan. 20,000,000 Lira. Concluded between ex-Minister of Communications Hsu Shih-Ying and Italian capitalists on Oct. 19, 1919.
 12. Honan Mining loan. \$13,000,000. Concluded between the Hunan Commercial Guild and a British bank in October, 1919, for operating mining enterprises in Hunan.
 13. Mitsubishi loan. 5,000,000 Yen. Signed at Tientsin between Wu En-hung and the Mitsubishi Co. of Japan.
 14. Anglo-Chinese Aeroplane loan. \$803,000. Concluded between War Office and the Vickers Co. on Oct. 13, 1919, for the purchase of one hundred aeroplanes.
 15. Taiwa-yoko loan. 800,000 Yuan. Concluded in August 1919, between the Peking government and the Taiwayoko. Redeemable in three months, secured by the Chinese Internal National bonds amounting to 10,000 Yuan. Interest 1.8 percent.
 16. Hunan Financial Loan. 5,000,000 Yuan. Concluded between Hunan Financial Office and the Changsha Branch of the Asiatic Bank.
 17. Kuei-chou Commercial loan. 5,000,000 Yuan. Concluded between Kuei-chou Commercial Guild and the Kakoy Jitsugyo Konsu.
 18. American-Chinese Munition loan. In March, 1919, General Chang Ching-yao, Military Governor of Hunan, purchased thirty machine guns and five million rounds of ammunition from the United States, and being unable to make the payment, the loan was concluded for the total amount in August.
 19. Chartered Bank Short-termed loan. 5,000,000 Yuan. Concluded between Department of Finance and the Chartered Bank on April 13, 1919. Redeemable in four months.
 20. Kirin Financial loan. Concluded between Kirin Financial Office and the Three Eastern Provinces Trading Co., on July 8, 1919.
 21. Canton Electric Tram loan. 1,500,000 Yuan. Concluded between the Military government of Canton and British and American capitalists on July 13, 1919.
 22. Stamp tax loan. \$2,000,000. Concluded between Financial Minister Li and British and American capitalists, secured by 8,000,000 Yuan of Chinese Stamp Tax, redeemable in one year.
- Besides the above there is the Japan-France-China Bank in which Japan and China invested 1,500,000 Yuan each and France 1,000,000 Yuan.

Chinese loans to be redeemed in 1920

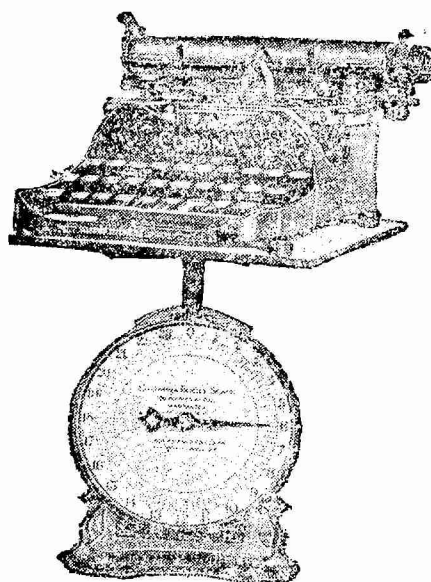
Loan	Year signed	Total amount yuan	Amount and interest to be paid in 1920 yuan
Franco-China Bank loan,	1914	40,000,000	3,948,848
Tao-Tsing Railway loan,	1914	12,846,200	207,825
Ko-An Konsu loan,	1916	5,000,000	4,635,000
Chicago Bank loan,	1916	10,000,000	9,271,350
Marconi Wireless loan,	1918	6,000,000	430,000

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Kai-Po Railway loan,.....	1918	10,000,000	675,000
Chartered Bank loan,.....	1918	10,000,000	1,080,000
Shantung Railway loan,...	1918	2,000,000	1,440,000
Mongolia-Manchuria Rail- way loan,.....	1918	20,000,000	1,440,000
Manchurian Gold mine and Forestry loan,.....	1918	30,000,000	2,025,000
Grand Total amount.....		173,846,200	
Total amount and interest to be paid in 1920.....			27,025,325

Chief Yang's Caged Tiger

BY UPTON CLOSE

DURING the last week of January, Police Chief of Tientsin and Chihli Province Yang I-teh, encouraged by the reactionary Anfu leaders who assured him that they were about to take over the government and cabinet, and hard-pressed by the Japanese who demanded that he make good his promises given in return for their aid in his reinstatement, put forth the mailed fist and dragged into detention the leaders of the patriotic movement among the merchant, teacher and student classes.

Yang would have carried out his coup long before if he had not been conscious of lack of support from the Civil and Military Governors of Chihli. This lack of support was most forcibly brought home to him when he failed to secure a single provincial gendarme to assist his beleaguered little police force during the monster demonstrations at his yamen in August and September of last year. On those two occasions he was forced to drop all "face-talk" and give in to the mob. This year, however, uncertain of their political position because of the death of Gen. Feng Kuo-chang, leader of their party, and under pressure from above, the Tsao brother governors allowed Chief Yang to use their names in prosecuting his measures against the patriots. The multiplied scores of mandates with which Tientsin was beplastered came in the name of the President from the Anfu Ministry of the Interior and the Governor of Chihli to the Commissioner of Police to be put into effect.

Some demonstrations with the object of forcing the release of their imprisoned comrades were attempted by the people's societies and students in Tientsin and Peking. In Tientsin they culminated in the student's demonstration before the governor's yamen, which was broken up by violent and cruel measures while the governor himself was ill in bed. In Peking, troops finally suppressed all demonstrations, taking a number of students into detention.

In Tientsin, Chief Yang immediately endeavored to foist the responsibility for detaining those who had been seized without warrant or any of the technicalities of justice, upon the local department of justice. He sent several representatives to request the procurator to take the prisoners into detention on his premises, saying that the police jail was too small to accommodate them. The procurator flatly refused to receive prisoners unless proceedings enabling him to proceed with their trial were filed with him at the same time. The police Commissioner replied that he was merely an agent in the matter for the governor. "All right," replied the procurator, "then the governor can file the accusations." The matter was dropped, no further effort was made to turn the matter over to the officials of justice, and the imprisoned men have been eating the police department's rice ever since.

Yang endeavored to ease his doubtful position by announcing that the detained men, boys and girls would be released on the guarantee of responsible persons that they would drop the boycott agitation and make no further efforts in public affairs. That this announcement was insincere was proved by the failure of the vice-speaker of the provincial assembly to secure the release of his niece, although he offered every sort of guarantee that was asked. The patriotic societies, however, and the imprisoned men themselves, determined to make no concessions compromising their cause to effect the release of the men. They wisely anticipated that it would not be long before the police officials found these men a white elephant on their hands, and would be as anxious to get rid of them as they originally were to get ahold of them.

After two months, this time seems to have arrived. The Anfu clique has, after all, failed to take over the government and the cabinet, and has come out of its struggle with the President and the Premier appreciably weakened. Chief Yang knows that the governors only upheld him because of pressure, and at heart would lose no opportunity to kick him out of the province. He has been maintained by Peking so far as a sort of concession to the Anfu by way of an offset against the non-Anfu governor. He has been an official in Tientsin for twenty years, having "got his start" as a gendarme in the employ of the Japanese. He

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is well "onto" the political ropes in Chihli province, and has been scheming for a long time to get ahold of the provincial governorship. The present governors have small love for him.

Chief Yang has found that many of those who had no sympathy for the students and approved of his course using drastic measures to put an end to their agitations, are nevertheless not prepared to follow him in his travesty of justice in keeping the arrested men for months without trial. The *Peking and Tientsin Times*, the oldest British daily in North China, which had turned against the patriots because of alleged political motives and excesses, has disapproved in scathing language the police chief's disregard of the fundamental principle of immediate trial guaranteed by the Chinese constitution and all civilized governments. This paper states: "In any civilized country the culprits would have made their appearance in Police Court next morning, and been summarily dealt with by being fined, bound over to keep the peace, or imprisoned for a week or two. To the best of our belief not a single one of the alleged offenders has yet undergone any form of trial. They are detained at the Police Headquarters in the city, no charge has been framed against them, and apparently they will remain in confinement as long as the police authorities find fit. Appeals to the local authorities, and to the central government, for their release have been unavail-

ing, though they have served a term of imprisonment far longer than would have been inflicted upon them by any reasonable magistrate. Who is responsible for this illegal detention, and why, if he provides penalties for unlawful imprisonment, is not a charge filed against the offender? Even if martial law had been proclaimed locally, the prolonged detention of Yang I-teh's victims would be a flagrant outrage, which would not pass unchallenged in any civilized country."

Even the *China Advertiser*, the Japanese daily, is careful not to declare its open approval of this unlawful imprisonment. It says: "A few days ago the principals of various schools called on the Police Commissioner and requested him, with a view to pacifying the striking students to pardon the arrested students, as the principals themselves will see to it that the students will not again behave in an ungovernable manner. Mr. Yang is credited to have declared that it is easy to let go of a tiger but difficult to catch it again!"

The vernacular papers are forbidden by the police, in complete disregard of the constitutional guarantee of free press, to comment on the situation, but he has not so far made bold to forbid these papers translating the comments of their foreign contemporaries, which they have neglected no opportunity to do.

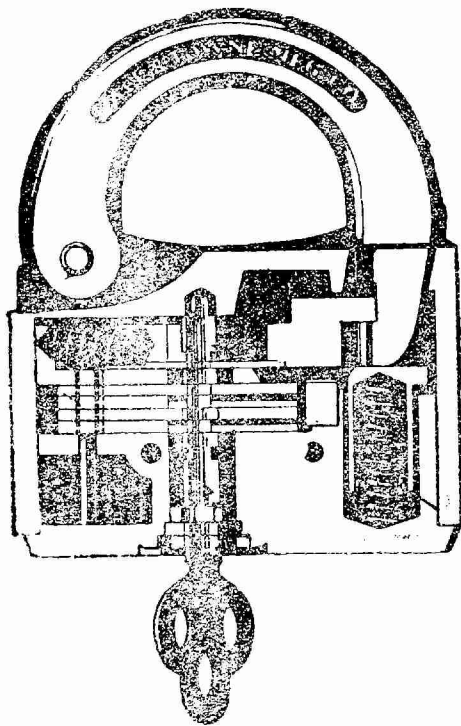
The only protagonist which Lt. General Yang seems to have left is the *North China Daily Mail*, a British-edited paper of slight influence and limited circulation. This paper, which is "For Yang, Right or Wrong" and which recently advocated the revival of the tyrant Chin's policy of burying all students alive, claims to have the particular confidence of and inside information from the police authorities. It endeavors to extenuate the police chief's policy in the following words: "The Civil Governor, who has never been over friendly towards the Commissioner of Police, sent for the latter official when these orders were received and told him that he was to take whatever action was necessary to put an end to these disturbances. All know that General Yang I-teh merely carried out his orders with zeal and expedition and as a result, the principal disturbers of the peace were apprehended and put in custody where they still remain. They are being well treated and well fed, at government expense, and General Yang has no more power to release them than we have. He has received proper official instructions which he is carrying out, no more, no less.

Apropos of which, the editor of the *North China Star* remarks: "The continued imprisonment of the students, without any form of trial, is in violation of a fundamental principle of justice, and how a British subject can attempt to extenuate such a perversion of justice by remarking that the students are, 'well fed, at

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government expense,' surpasses our comprehension." The latest report on the situation is an Asiatic News Agency despatch from Peking, which states: "It is reliably reported that Gen. Twan Chi-kuei, commander of the garrison force, has agreed to release the detained students without sending them to the court of justice for trial; inasmuch as the whole body of students in the capital have resolved to accompany their patriotic comrades to the court simultaneously on the ground that all of them are responsible for the recent demonstrations. With regard to the men and women students who are still imprisoned in Tientsin, owing to the strong attacks of the foreign and vernacular press, especially the former because the latter is muzzled, General Yang I-teh is so enraged that he will lose his face if the young men and young women are released unconditionally. Hence the Tientsin question is harder to solve than the Peking."

The statement regarding Lt. Gen. Yang's "face" is rather artful. If he were a Chinese who cared for face he would have retired long ago, when his gendarmes were helpless before an indignant and aroused populace. What is worrying the police chief is that if he releases the leaders, the patriotic organizations which he has found himself unable to suppress will so recover in prestige that they will be able to again influence the merchants to screw down the boycott lid, in which case the Japanese will be wanting to know

what they are getting out of their support of the present police administration. Yet he can't keep them indefinitely and he dare not shoot them. Probably he entertains deep and heartfelt wishes that his tiger were far in the distant jungles. Even a caged tiger is not a pleasant thing to have about, and may be a prolific source of bad dreams.

The latest move of the Students is to offer substitute hostages to be held by Yang while he releases the prisoners for a visit to their homes. If one hostage for one prisoner does not satisfy Yang the students will offer themselves in numbers of two, three, or more for one prisoner. How Yang will meet this proposition remains to be seen.

News from North China

W. K. Kellogg, the noted corn-flake man of Battle Creek, Mich., is visiting China. He is now in Peking.

Josef W. Hall, news editor of the *North China Star*, is spending several days in the Capital on business.

On Arbor Day President Hsu Shih-chang assisted by his family personally planted several trees in the garden of the President's Office.

P. R. Josselyn, Consul at Chungkiang, arrived in Peking Thursday with his bride, formerly Miss Dudley, and a sister of Lucius C. Porter.

The Salt Administration has decided to found a school in Peking for training officials for the salt service. Preparations are now under way.

Thursday, April 8, being the anniversary of the first opening of the Chinese Parliament, all the offices and schools in North China were closed for the day.

Vice-Governor Yeater of the Philippines, and party arrived in Peking, Thursday and are staying at the Hotel de Pekin. The vice-Governor came on the transport *Warren*.

W. F. Tyler, Adviser of the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Navy, returned to Peking from Shanghai on Tuesday after having been away for a week.

George Woodhead, editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, has received information that he has been gazetted Commander of the British Empire in the list of March 30.

H. Gilbert King, Vice-Consul and student interpreter at Tientsin, has been re-assigned to the Tientsin Consulate-General temporarily. Mr. King has taken up his duties at his old post Thursday.

The Chinese government has secured the services of M. Painleve, former Prime Minister of France, as Adviser for the proposed unification of Chinese railways. M. Painleve will leave France this month.

Thomas W. Lamont and party arrived in Peking Wednesday night and are staying at the Hotel de Pekin. Mr. Lamont had a several hour interview with the American Charge. d'affaires Dr. C. D. Tenney. Thursday morning.

Wei Chen-tsu, Chinese Minister to Belgium, who returned to Peking a few months ago with Lu Cheng-hsiang, former Chinese Chief Delegate to the European Peace Conference, is leaving the Capital for Brussels in a few days.

A pretty wedding attended by many guests was conducted in the Wesley Church on Tuesday afternoon. The groom was Peter Wu, one of the Physical

Directors of the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. and the bride was Miss Chang.

The transport *Warren* arrived in Chinwangtao Wednesday from Manila. A contingent of officers and men disembarked and proceeded to Tientsin by the afternoon train, being met by a number of the expedition men at the East Station in Tientsin.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Robinson, secretary of the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. with their family left for Shanghai on Tuesday where they will take the *Empress of Asia* for America on April 10. They expect to remain on furlough for one year.

There is a rumor in circulation that the government will soon submit to Parliament the nominations of Chen Lu, Chang Hu and Yao Chen as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and Minister of Education, respectively.

Japanese residents in Peking entertained Mr. Matsumuro, former Minister of Justice, and General Kusunose, former Minister of War, who are now visiting in the Chinese Capital, at dinner at the Yamato Club on Wednesday evening.

I. B. Shefts, of Andersen, Meyer and Company, Urga, has just returned to Tientsin from a seven months' itinerary through Mongolia, and brings with him a most encouraging report of conditions in China's great undeveloped northwest.

Lieutenant Colonel Drysdale, American Military Attache in Peking, who was instrumental in effecting the release of Dr. A. P. Shelton, the American missionary captured by brigands in Yunnan, returned to Peking on April 5.

The American Association of North China will give a dinner in honor of Thomas W. Lamont at the Grand Hotel de Peking to-day. The dinner will be followed by dancing. All members of the Association and their wives and American friends are invited to be present.

Dr. Kosuge, Surgeon-lieutenant-Colonel attached to the Japanese legation in Peking, who has been acting as Director of the Jih-Hua Tung-Jen Hospital at Peking, will retire in favor of Surgeon-Admiral Ichiro Kamon of the Japanese Navy in reserve who will shortly arrive in Peking to take up the post of Director of the Hospital.

According to a telegram appearing in the Japanese papers, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has granted official permission for the establishment of a life assurance company under the joint ownership of leading Chinese and the Mitsubishi Company.

The Mothers' Club of Peking is arranging an illustrated lecture on "Danger from Flies" to be given by Dr. Hsieh of the Union Medical College Anatomical Department in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium on Tuesday evening next and also on Wednesday for servants.

The Chinese government is understood to have protested to the American legation here against the landing of American marines from the U. S. gunboats *Eleano* and *Samar* at Kiukiang on March 15th. The marines were landed at the request of the British authorities during a disturbance on that port.

On April 4th, members of the Fukien gentry in Peking held a meeting at the Fukien Club to discuss the deadlock in the negotiations concerning the Foochow fracas. Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Minister of Navy, and Kuo Tze-yun, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, were among those who were present at the meeting.

General Wang Shih-chen, former Prime Minister and one of the leaders of the Peiyang Military Party, arrived in Peking on April 5, and was received in audience by the President the following day. It is understood that he has come to Peking to straighten

out the complicated political situation at the request of Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng.

The annual congress of the Salvation Army will be held in Peking from April 17th to 21st. Officers and delegates from all the stations in which the work of the army is established in China will attend the gatherings. A number of public meetings will be held. During the Congress week, the operations of the Army will be discussed in council by all the delegates attending.

Captain Fileti, Consul for Italy in Tientsin, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Italian community at the Imperial Hotel on Sunday night. Almost the entire Italian community was present at the dinner. Captain Filet left on Wednesday for Shanghai where he will embark on the *Innsbruck* for Italy. Major Pestalozza, from the Italian legation, has taken charge of the Italian Consulate in Tientsin.

Mr. Funatsu, Japanese Consul-general at Tientsin, entertained at a banquet at his official residence, Sunday evening, Mr. Woodhead, and Mr. Pennel, of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*; Mr. and Mrs. Smith-Mitchel of the *North China Star*; Miss Massey of the *China Illustrated*; Mr. Fyffe, assistant secretary of the B. M. C., Mr. Morikawa, business manager of the *North China Standard*, Dr. Takagi, Mr. and Mrs. Matzmura of the *China Advertiser*.

The proprietors of the *North China Daily Mail*, Tientsin, announce that in the interests of the motor car industry in this part of the world, which is ever assuming greater dimensions, they are putting up a cup to be competed for when the new and much desired road between Tientsin and Peking is *un fait accompli*. The promoters of this contest are in hopes that American, British, French and Italian makes will compete and it is their earnest hope that as many types of suitable cars as possible will be entered. Arrangements are being made to ensure a kinema record being made of the contest and nothing which can be foreseen that can contribute towards success, further announce the promoters of the contest, will be overlooked.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce are issuing to-day a series of industrial premium bonds to the value of \$5,000,000. The object of the bonds is to raise funds for the development of the different industries in the country which have hitherto been badly neglected. The funds thus raised will be used (1) to establish an industrial encouragement band, (2) to work coal and iron mines, and (3) to establish factories for the development of cotton, silk, tea, and sugar industries as well as the promotion of other profitable enterprises. Five hundred thousand bonds, each consisting of 10 detachable coupons, will be issued at \$10 each bond, or \$1, each coupon. Thirty-two percent of the bonds issued, namely, \$1,600,026, will be set aside as prizes to be drawn for on September 1st. 51,720 prizes will be drawn for including a first prize of \$200,000, two second prizes of \$60,000 each, two third prizes of \$40,000, two fourth prizes of \$20,000, and three fifth prizes of \$10,000.

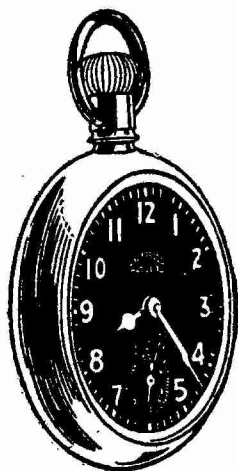
Peking, April 10, 1920.

News from Central China

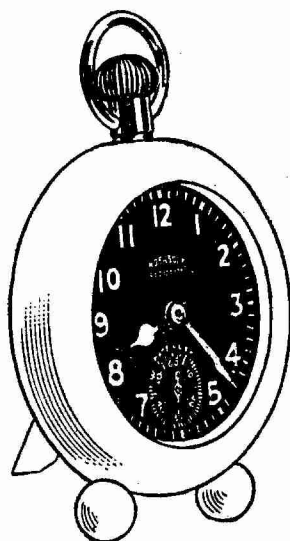
G. W. Theodor, local sub-manager of Andersen, Meyer and Company, left for Shanghai on April 8 enroute to England. He will return by the end of the year.

A commercial daily newspaper published in Chinese has been started in Hankow. This is the first commercial paper in Hankow and it is called the *Central China Commercial News*.

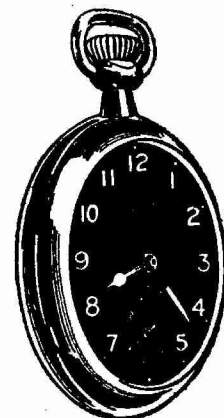
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The baseball game played at the Hankow Race Club on Thursday between the team from the U. S. S. *Wilmington* now stationed at Hankow and the local baseball team resulted in a win for the Navy team.

George Highfield, formerly on the editorial staff of the *North China Daily News* (Shanghai), arrived in Hankow on Monday last, and has joined the editorial department of the *Central China Post* of Hankow.

April 8, the Chinese National Holiday commemorating the inauguration of the first Chinese Parliament, was observed by the government offices in Wuchang and Hankow as well as by other Chinese public organizations.

George E. Krienki, an engineer on board of one of the river steamers of the Standard Oil Company of New York, died at the International Hospital, Hankow, on April 7 from kidney trouble which developed very suddenly.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Wm. Banister of the Church Missionary Society, Hunan, is visting Hankow on his way home to attend the Lambeth Conference. He will return to China immediately upon the conclusion of the conference.

A. E. Eastes, formerly British Vice-Consul in Hankow, arrived here in April from Chengtu, Szechuen, enroute to England on furlough. He is at present the guest of Russel-Brown, acting British Consul-General at Hankow.

A concert will be given by the students and friends of the St. Lois Girl's School of the American Church Mission, Hankow, at the Hankow Y. M. C. A. Hall on April 17. This concert will be in aid of the school building fund of that institution.

The civil and military governors of Hupeh and all the high officials of Wuchang personally attended the Arbor Day ceremony on April 5 at a garden near the Hung Mountain in Wuchang. There was a big crowd gathering there to observe the officials planting trees in person.

Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General of Customs, visited Hankow on April 7 on his way to Peking. In the evening Sir Aglen addressed the local employees of the Chinese Maritime Customs at a meeting held in the Customs Club, and it is understood that proceedings were most harmonious.

The Chinese and foreign delegates from the Wu-Han Y. M. C. A. who went Tientsin to attend the 25th anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., in China, are expected to return shortly. Delegates from Hunan Y. M. C. A. and from Kiukiang and Nanchang Y. M. C. A. will also pass Hankow on their way home.

Accumulations of seizures of opium at the Chinese Maritime Customs of Hankow, amounting to several hundred catties, were burned before the public this week in accordance to the sanction of the Peking government. Representatives of various circles and the officials were invited to attend the burning.

A case between the Hankow French Club and the Procure Missionary Etrangery de Milan was heard at the Italian Consulate General before Consular G. Ros with assessors. The case was concerning the building of a new club house for the French Club by the Procure Missionary Etrangery de Milan.

Programs of the spring athletic meet of the Wu-Han schools are now being prepared by the Wu-Han Athletic Association. Among the schools to join will be Boone University, Wesley College, Chung

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Hua University, High Normal College of Wuchang, and Fu Teh Academy, Griffith John College, St. John's Middle School and the Y. M. C. A. School of Commerce and Finance.

The news that Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan and Company would visit Peking from Shanghai by way of Hankow gave rise to discussion at a meeting held by the Hupeh Associated Bodies Society at Hankow concerning measures to give him reception when he comes here. As Mr. Lamont took another route, discussion for his reception has been deferred.

The Tea Merchants Guild of Hankow recently addressed a communication to the Ministries of Commerce and Foreign Affairs at Peking requesting that the conditions of the markets abroad for China tea of all varieties be reported to the Chinese tea guilds at Hankow and Shanghai so as to keep the native tea merchants informed as to the status of this trade.

The Chun Mei News Agency, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai, has appointed a representative in Hankow for handling advertising in the Chinese dailies in Hankow. Those desiring information as to rates will communicate directly with the Chun Mei News Agency at Shanghai. There are now ten Chinese dailies in Hankow having circulations covering various places of importance in the interior.

The Young Korea, is a quarterly magazine now being offered for sale in schools in Hankow and Wuchang by a Korean who recently visited different ports in the lower Yangtze. Several hundred copies were sold to Chinese students. The Korean expects to visit South China for similar purpose. In the magazine were found photos taken by the International Film Company showing the persecution of Korean revolutionaries by the Japanese.

Another party of missionaries of the Church Mission Society consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell and Mr. and Mrs. Whiteside together with their two children was attacked by robbers on their way down river from Szechuen. According to descriptions given by the missionaries, who are now safe, the robbers were not of the bandit class usually met with, but were apparently a group of soldiery turned out on the loose. They were armed with service rifles, bayonets and revolvers, and were dressed in uniform. A special meeting was held in the Provincial Assembly of Hupeh last week to discuss the financial questions concerning the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Company. It appears that in accordance with the stipulations of the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1915 this corporation will probably be re-organized to admit the employment of Japanese in order to obtain further loans from them. The consensus of opinion in the Assembly evidently was that as the company utilizes ores mined in this province, natives of Hupeh must protect this company from Japanese control or interference.

Professor S. R. Sheldon, dean of the electrical engineering department of the Chinese Government Institute of Technology, Shanghai, Professor Thompson and Professor T. C. Chang, graduate of Harvard University, are now visiting this industrial center together with 40 Chinese engineering students on an inspection trip. They are inspecting the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, the Hanyang Arsenal, the Yangtze Engineering Works and other important technical plants in Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang. When they return to Shanghai, they will spend some time in inspecting the various mining works at Tayeh, Hupeh.

Hankow, April 10, 1920.

News from South China

Karsten Larsen has been appointed acting Consul for Denmark at Hongkong.

A. O. Lang has been admitted a partner in Hongkong and China in the firm of Gibb, Livingston and Company.

The Si Kiang Library, which lately has obtained a large quantity of historical books from Canton will soon be formally opened in Wuchow.

On March 31, a dinner was given by the Euro-American Returned Students' Union to Leefong Ahlo, Chinese Consul for Samoa.

Cav. Off. E. Eles has departed for Italy on leave, by the *s. s. Pilsna*. Signor C. Fumagalli will be the acting Italian Consul for Hongkong, Macao, and South China.

After the departure of Dr. Wu Ting Fang to Hongkong, the affairs of the Military government have been left in the entire charge of Lang Yue-chow, the Minister of the Interior.

The American Silk Mission who have had a pleasant tour in Canton, left for Hongkong on April 1. It is learned that the mission are proceeding to Shanghai and Peking.

Admiral Lin Pao-yi tendered his resignations as Administrative Director in the Canton Military government. Admiral Lin is an important personage in the Military government. It is not probable that his resignation will be accepted.

The Canton Government Agricultural College has been granted the permission to make use of a further 20 mou of land in the same district for rearing young plants. The Magistrate of Ko Yin district has been notified of the matter.

On March 27, the American Silk Mission visited the Canton Christian College where the United States Silk Association has had in mind the establishment of an experiment and research station to work l'Amélioration de la Sericulture dans de Kouang Tong.

Since the Canton Poultry Dealers have been on strike owing to the extra tax being levied on their sale of poultry, and not having any satisfactory reply from the government to cancel this tax, they agreed that any member of their guild that sold poultry should be fined.

The Kwangtung Students' Union will have a match for a resting place built on the Tung Sha Maloo for those who intend to visit the tombs of their ancestors. They will commence from April 4 to 9 to entertain people of different classes. They will also give lectures there.

The Canton Educational Association has petitioned the Civil Governor requesting for an increase of salary and for providing board and lodging for the teachers. The petition states that the low pay to the teachers is the principal cause of hindering the progress of education in Kwangtung.

The latest means to raise further revenue from Kwangtung Province, is the levying of an additional likin duty Tls. 9 per picul on silk passing through the parcel department of the general post office. If the government is so shortsighted as to levy an additional tax it will not only mean a great loss, but will also retard this important industry.

On the evening of March 29, Canton was startled by a bomb explosion which occurred at the headquarters of the Second Defence Army on the East Bund. The walls were split and the roofs collapsed. Later in the evening another bomb exploded behind the new residence of Captain Tsao, the Director General of the Kwangtung Conservancy Works. It is very fortunate that no people were killed.

Canton April 2, 1920.

Who's Who in China



Mr. Ho Jui-chang
(何瑞章號次衡)

Ho Jui-chang, Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Office of High Industrial Commissioner in Peking, is thirty-two years of age, born at Nanlinghsien, Anhwei. He graduated from the Kiangnan High School in Nanking.

In 1910 Mr. Ho received the degree of M. A. when he successfully passed the literary examinations held by the Board of Education. Subsequently he was given the rank of an expectant secretary. On June 24, he reported at the Board of Education for duty. Later he was detailed to the Board of Justice for service. In September of 1911, he was appointed by the Board of Communications



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to be English translator of the Directorate-General of Railways, and to be concurrently a member of the accounts department.

On July 31, 1912, he was transferred back to the Ministry of Communications (which was called the Board of Communications in the Manchu regime), and was assigned to the Traffic Department for service. On September 2, he was given the official rank of Junior Secretary. On August 7, 1913 he was appointed Acting Secretary of the Ministry.

On November 26, he was awarded the sixth Class Chia Ho Decoration. On February 8, 1914 he was recommended for the appointment as Secretary. Subsequently he resigned this position and was appointed Secretary of the Railway Bureau. On July 13 he received the Fifth Class Chia Ho Decoration awarded for his meritorious service. Nine days later he was promoted to be Senior Secretary, and was given the additional office as a member of the transportation section of the Traffic Department.

Mr. Ho assisted in the compilation of a dictionary containing translations of foreign railway terms, for which he was specially awarded an honorary medal by the Ministry of Communications. On March 31, 1916, he was given the Fourth Class Chia Ho Decoration. On July 21, 1917, he was appointed Associate Director of the Chuching and Chow-siang Railways.

On August 29, Mr. Ho was transferred to the Peking-Suiyuan Railway and given the same position as Assistant Director. At the same time he acted as Chief of the General Affairs Department. On September 8, he was elected Chairman of the Society for the Study of Communications. On October 9, he was awarded the Third Class Chia Ho Decoration. On November 22, he was

concurrently appointed a member of the Commission for the codification of railway legislation. He was awarded about the same time a Third Class Wen Hu Decoration for service rendered in connection with the suppression of "tufei."

On November 10, 1918, he was appointed Secretary of the President's Office. On the 25th of the same month he was again transferred back to the Ministry of Communications for service upon his resignation from the office of Assistant Director of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway.

At the time when Mr. Ho was Assistant Director of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, he assisted Yeh Kung-cho, then Vice-Minister of Communications, in organizing an educational association for the benefit of railway men. During the last three years, a high school, a high primary school and 14 primary schools were established under its auspices, and there are more than 1,000 students studying in those schools.

Mr. Ho is modest, honest, conscientious, and accommodating. He enjoys the confidence of Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, High Industrial Commissioner, who appointed him to head the General Affairs Department of his office in January of 1920.



Wang Shoh-lian

One of the most prominent figures in the exploitation of China's mineral wealth is Mr. Wang Shoh Lian, assistant general manager of the Kailan Mining Administration and member of the Board of Directors of the Chinese component of the Kailan Administration, the Lanchow Mining Company.

Mr. Wang was born in Tientsin of merchant-class parents in 1866. After completing his preliminary education, he went in for a naval career, entering the Tientsin Naval College, having finished the course which this

institution offered, he took advantage of an opportunity to go to England to continue his studies and experience, and became one of the earliest naval students abroad.

In England Mr. Wang had varied experiences. He was graduated from the Greenwich Naval Academy, later going aboard a British man o'war as a midshipman to get practical training.

Upon his return from abroad, Mr. Wang accepted the post of teacher in the Naval College in Tientsin where he had formerly been a student. He was for a time a member of the Imperial Naval Board. He also went into educational work and acted as principal of various institutions in Tientsin and vicinity. In 1906 he connected with Peiyang University becoming President of this technical school, which developed greatly under his administration.

During Yuan Shih-kai's regime, Mr. Wang acted for a short time as a member of the Special Legislative Assembly in Peking.

In 1916 Mr. Wang left Peiyang University to assume his present position of high responsibility with the big coal monopoly. He ranks as the most responsible Chinese member of the administration, and has done much to smooth out the difficult process of securing big mining harbor and railroad concessions for development in the rich fields of North China and Manchuria.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

April 13. Chinese National Student's Union calls three weeks strike unless Peking government ceases direct negotiations with Japan over Shantung and cancels secret treaties.

April 14. News dispatch from Harbin tells of clash between Chinese and Japanese soldiers near Harbin, Czecho-Slovaks also fire on Japanese.—National Student's Union strikes when no answer is given to note to Peking.

SIBERIA

April 10. Russians attack Japanese at Habarovsk but are repulsed with casualties, according to Tokio dispatch.

JAPAN

April 9. Osaka press urges Japanese government to withdraw troops from Siberia.

April 8. French troops seize Frankfort and Darmstadt to force treaty observance in Germany.—Denmark Socialists hold demonstrations in favor of a Republic.

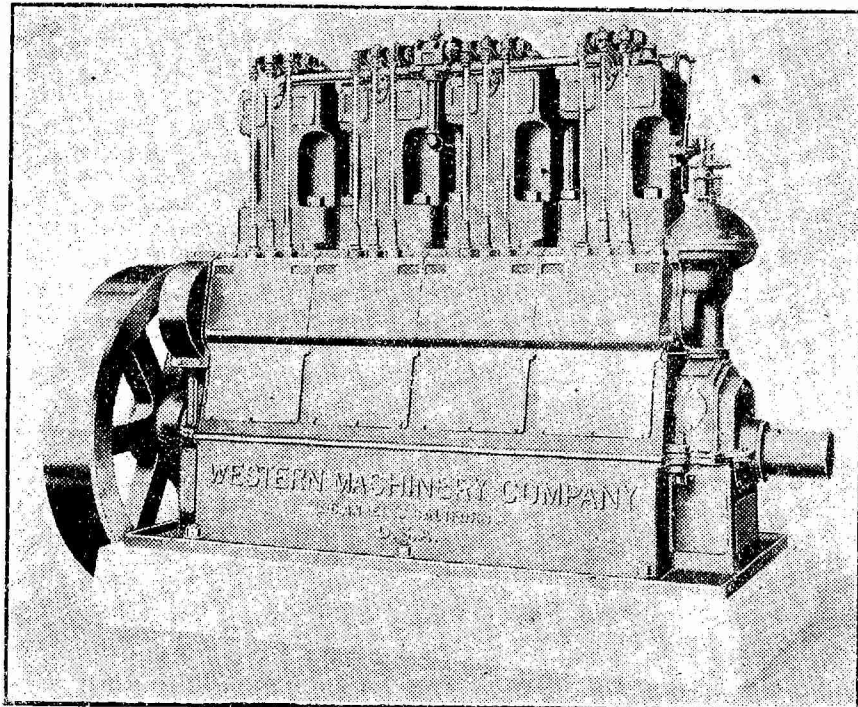
April 9. German Reds defeated in Ruhr district by regular army troops.—Villagra, notorious Filipino bandit, killed.

GENERAL

April 10. French army in Frankfort experience difficulties from population.—Great Britain asks that world cherish international ideals coming out of recent war.

April 11. Allies feel French acted too hastily in action against Germany.—Admiral Rodman charges Admiral Sims with indiscretion in recent charges against U. S. Navy.

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April 12. Martial law declared in Jerusalem following clash between Jews and Mohammedans.—U. S. Navy to have increased armament in Hawaii, Philippines and along Pacific Coast.

April 13. U. S. House of Representatives adopts resolution declaring the war with Germany to be at an end, anticipated will pass Senate and be vetoed by President.—France defends action in Germany on ground of treaty pledge violation.—Great Britain states French action does not necessarily involve all Allies.

April 14. Germany withdraws troops from neutral zone.—Netherlands seeks uniform laws for Dutch East Indies.

Men and Events

W. C. Sprague, manager of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai departed for Tokio last week on business. He will be absent about two weeks.

Yates M. Wing, a representative of the *Shun Pao*, one of the oldest newspapers in China, published at Shanghai, arrived in San Francisco recently on a tour of the United States to study American newspaper methods.

According to word received in Shanghai last week from Peking, Charles R. Crane, newly appointed U. S. Minister to China, will depart for the East from San Francisco on the *s.s. Nanking*, due to arrive in

Shanghai on May 10.

Major Robert B. Ransom of the 15th United States Infantry, Tientsin, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday, April 10, to be the guest of his father, Dr. S. A. Ransom, 4 Kinnear Road. Major Ransom was a member of the 1917 graduating class, West Point. He is accompanied by Mrs. Ransom.

R. J. Magill, representative of the Butler American Paper Company of Chicago, is in Shanghai on business. He has been in Japan and North China, and expects to depart for South China in a few weeks. The agency for the Butler American Paper Co., is with Thomas W. Simmons Company, with offices at 6-7 Foochow Road, Shanghai.

An American firm in Shanghai recently received an order from a firm in India for a certain American manufactured article. In the order the Indian firm requested that the packages be stamped on the back, "Made in Japan." The American merchant naturally replied that he refused to put a Japanese stamp on a "very superior article."

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union Club of China, held on Monday, April 12, J. Harold Dollar of the Robert Dollar Company, and president of the American Chamber of Commerce of China, was elected president of the Union Club. P. W. Massey of Reiss & Co., and Chu Pao-san of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce were elected vice-presidents.

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Talks and Talking - - - - -	1.10

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SHANGHAI

According to an announcement made on Thursday, April 8, J. Brooke-Smith was elected chairman of the Municipal Council for 1920 and succeeds E. C. Pearce. The committees for the council are: Watch Committee:—Col. P. A. Cox, S. Fessenden and W. P. Lambe; Works Committee:—G. M. Bain and M. Benjamin. Finance Committee; D. Goh, H. A. MacIntyre and A. Brooke-Smith.

Beilby F. Alston, new British Minister to China, arrived in Shanghai, on the British cruiser *Hawkins*, on Saturday April 10. He was met at the Customs Jetty by the British Consul-General Sir Everard Fraser, A. Brooke-Smith, chairman of the Municipal Council, Judge Turner of the British Supreme Court, S. K. Chen of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, members of the British Consular staff and others.

H. Y. Moh in charge of the Hou Sung and Teh Tah Cotton Mills of Shanghai, has been appointed by Civil Governor Chi to investigate the agricultural conditions of Kiangsu province for the improvement of agriculture and forestry. The appointment was made at a recent conference called by the order of Civil Governor Chi of Nanking, at which many agricultural experts were present.

Cornelius Van Der Klaauw, manager of the Czecho-Slovak Central Economic Commission, stationed at Bombay, India, was in Shanghai this week on the way to his post from Vladivostok. He reported that there are approximately 20,000 Czecho-Slovak troops still in Siberia and that they expect to leave Siberia during April. The U. S. government has assigned three transports for their repatriation, the ships now being in Japan undergoing repairs.

At the final session before the close of the 25th anniversary celebration of the Y.M.C.A. in Tientsin,

last week, a new National Executive Committee to serve for the next three years term was elected and follows: Chairman, Dr. Fong F. Sec of Shanghai; 1st vice-chairman, C. C. Nieh, Shanghai; 2nd vice-chairman, T. H. Lee; secretary, Dr. Y. Y. Tsu; treasurer, S. C. Chu; and members, N. L. Han, Dr. Cheng Ching-yi, An Ban, and Y. A. Bau.

Frederick Smith, correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune* who has been seriously ill at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, is somewhat improved this week. He became seriously ill at Yunnanfu, China, while a member of the party which went to rescue Dr. Shelton, the American missionary who was captured by bandits. Frazier Hunt, another correspondent for the *Tribune*, who is in Shanghai on his way to the Philippine Islands and Australia, has prolonged his trip pending Mr. Smith's recovery.

Nebraska members of the Shanghai American colony gathered at the home of Judge Lobingier on the evening of April 9, for a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Newton and Miss Newton of Omaha and Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, now of New York all of who are making extended tours of the Far East. The others present included Dr. and Mrs. Hiltner, Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth, Mr. and Mrs. Madsen, Dr. and Mrs. Connolly and Mr. and Mrs. Lurton. After the dinner selections were read from Nebraska authors and old times in the Tree Planter state recalled.

Stressing the favorable trade balance that would be created by an intensive development of China's raw silk industry, Daniel E. Douty, general manager of the U. S. Conditioning and Testing House of New York, urged American and Chinese cooperation in bringing the product up to modern standards, in a talk before the weekly luncheon meeting of the Shanghai Rotary Club at the Cafe Parisien on Thursday, April 8. Frazier Hunt, foreign correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, also spoke giving his personal observations on the Russian situation. Mr. Hunt declared that the great predominant population of Russia was the prototype of the American farmer and said that no mistake would be made opening immediate trade relationships with the country.

After many years of service in China a number of prominent British residents departed for England, on the s. s. *Empress of Asia*, Sunday, April 11. A number of the men are going home on furlough and some are not planning to return to China. Among those who departed were: Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, who has been in China for the past fifteen years and Judge of H. M. Supreme Court for China and Korea, and Lady de Sausmarez; Dean A. J. Walker, whose service in China extends over 22 years; Dean of the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, and Mrs. Walker; A. G. Stephen, for 38 years connected with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation in China, and Mrs. Stephen; A. J. MacRay, having spent some 34 years in China and now going to London where he will become a member of the Board of Directors of Dodwell & Co., and H. Phillips, who has been in the Consular service for 22 years, will go home on furlough and return to Newchwang, China, where he will be Consul. Other people who departed on the *Empress of Asia* were: H. T. Hancock, attorney for the Standard Oil Co. Shanghai; Mrs. L. Everett; Miss. N. McCloskie; Mr. Y. Whittaker; and Mrs. J. M. Jackson.



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American School Fund Goes to G. \$255,000

With a contribution of Gold \$10,000 received this week from the United States Steel Products Company, the fund for the purchase of land and the construction of buildings for an American School in Shanghai went to G. \$255,000. This includes money raised in China and in America from business and missionary sources. The committee that has charge of the purchase of land for the school, will soon be in a position, it is reported, to announce the location and the definite plans for the institution. The standing of the local fund with the latest contributors follows:

AMERICAN FIRMS

	Tls.	Mex. \$	Gold \$
American Express Co.....	650.00		
American Tool Works Company (Cincinnati)....			250.00
Amos Bird Company	500.00		
China General Edison Co. (to be paid in the U. S.)			(2,000.00)
U. S. Steel Products Co.....			10,000.00
Total	650.00	500.00	10,250.00

INDIVIDUALS

E. S. Cunningham	Tls. 120.00
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MISSIONARIES

Rev. & Mrs. C. L. Storrs.....	Mex. \$ 25.00
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SUMMARY

	Taels	Mex. \$	Gold \$
Previously reported...	69,342.16	14,444.81	7,700.00
Received since last report:			
American Firms	650.00	500.00	10,250.00

Individuals.....	120.00		
Missionaries.....		25.00	
Total.....	70,112.16	14,969.81	17,950.00
Grand Total in Mex. (approx.)	\$128,960.00		

The Richest Man in America

The richest man in America is not John D. Rockefeller after all, but a country blacksmith Edward J. Meyers, by name who lives in a little town, Pierce, Nebraska. Meyers in a letter which has been printed generally in the newspapers of America gives his reasons for being not only the richest man in America but also in the world:

"I wonder if you knew that one of the richest men in the world was fourteen miles north of Norfolk, right here in Pierce, Neb.? That man is the writer. I am just a common 'Plug Blacksmith,' but, oh, how rich! I go to my labors each morning, work until noon, go to dinner, return at 1 P.M., and work till 6 o'clock. I enjoy the greatest of all blessing, good health. Rockefeller would give all he possesses in money or holdings for my stomach, but he can't have it.

"Each day sees something accomplished and every job of work I turn out I feel that I have done my customer a service worthy of my hire."

"I have a most wonderful little wife. She has stuck to me twenty-two years now, so I know she must be a dandy to accomplish that. I have a little home, a beautiful daughter, a son grown to maturity, and now in life's game for himself. Rich? Why, man alive, who can possibly be richer? Then, to add to all the above riches, I take down my old

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shot-gun in season and ramble through fields, woods and tangle in search of the elusive cottontail, teal and mallard with my faithful old pointer at 'heel' (now past eleven years old), and he is as happy as I when on the hunt. Then, when I get back, oh, how good everything does taste. Then, when night has spread its mantle over this good old universe, I settle down in a good old easy chair, enjoy a smoke and then roll into bed to be embraced by 'Morpheus' and never hear a sound until the beautiful break of another day. Rich, did you say? Well, I guess, \$'s, no—not many. You inquired about *riches*: not material wealth.

"The height of my ambition is to so live that I may have no regrets for having lived, when the time comes for me to shuffle off this mortal coil, and I hope by that time to have accumulated just enough \$'s that myself and mine may not be objects of charity.

"This, then, is my idea of a rich man. If anyone enjoys life more than I do, he is to be envied for his riches."

News from Yunnan

One month ago Dr. Shelton who came from Tibet Hospital was captured by brigands of the head Yang Tien-fo at Lao Yao Kwan and released arriving Yunnanfu last Saturday.

Dr. C. I. Osgood, Col. Drysdale and Frederick Smith came here on February 22, for the purpose of negotiating with the Yunnan government on account of Dr. Shelton's haphazard and left for Shanghai last week.

G. B. Carpenter, manager of Shewan Tomes & Co., Yunnan, will leave for Hongkong in connection with his company's business.

A burning of Japanese goods took place at 2 p.m., the 13th inst. Before burning there was a parade of 100 demonstrators.

The English night school of the Y. M. C. A. opened on March 1st, with one hundred and forty students enrolled. The curriculum of the school has been remarkably improved by Robert B. Wear, general secretary of the association.

C. B. Li, president of Y. M. C. A., was elected delegate to attend the twenty-fifty anniversary conference which was held in Tientsin this month, his travelling expenses of \$20,000 being supported by Military Governor Tan Chi-yao.

Water works have been installed by a French engineer, but it is unknown as yet how the government will sell it.

R. F. Lankester has come to Yunnanfu as a pastor in the Church Mission Society arriving from France a month ago where he has rendered his excellent services in France during the European war.

P. S. C.

Yunnanfu, March 21, 1920.

Dr. Paul Martin joins the firm of Drs.
 Ransom and Street

The most recent addition to the medical fraternity of Shanghai, is Dr. Paul Martin, a Major in the medical corps of the United States Army, and late consulting surgeon to the Siberian Expeditionary Forces. Dr. Martin is a native of Indianapolis, Indiana, and holds degrees from Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. He spent two years at the various centers of medical education in Europe (particularly in Berlin and Vienna) where he devoted himself especially to surgery at the clinics of Professors Olshausen, Martin, and von Eiselsberg; and was later made Associate Professor of Surgery at Indiana University School of Medicine. Holding the rank of Major in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, he was ordered on active service, following the declaration of war by the United States of America. Dr. Martin has associated himself with the firm of Drs. Ransom, Street and Massie, and intends to devote himself largely to surgery.

Idealistic Art of Sung

(This paper was read and prepared by Mrs. G. C. Stockton on Thursday, April 8, at a meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club and appears (in part) as follows:)

The close of the great Tang dynasty saw a slight decline in art and was followed by fifty years of civil confusion in which, it is said, the academic forces took the opportunity to destroy much that was of Buddhistic origin in all lines of art, this is probably why so few Buddhistic paintings of Tang remain in China. Too, Japan had secured many valuable objects from time to time as her students came to China to study in different epochs, for the Japanese looked toward China for inspiration and study, as Greece did to Egypt, a millennium or so before Christ and as the western world went to Greece in the Christian ages. This may partly explain why Japan seems to have so many of China's old masterpieces; another explanation is that China's

own possessions have not all come to light as she has never had an art commissioner to make a strict census of her treasures in private collections and in old temples.

After fifty years of discord and discussion, another glorious era of Chinese history was ushered in under the Sung dynasty. This dynasty, which came in about 960, is of only a little less glory than Tang. A writer has said that the culmination of Tang's glorious genius was poetry, the culmination of Sung genius was landscape painting and her art in that is only a little less, if any at all, than that of Tang. This period shows the apex of Zen thought and influence, the supreme essence in what Fenellosa calls Idealistic Art. We now see a great spiritual gap in the change from mystical art to this Idealistic Art. Fenellosa has said that this period sees a definite change—the change to Zen Buddhism. Bunyon in discussing the change of art states that the Zen doctrine had a stoical fortitude and self-control. During this period books were abhorred and the students taught to go to nature herself for their instruction, teaching thus contemplation of nature as the chief attribute. The long struggle between the old forces and the new, the academic and the individualistic was at the beginning of the Sung, settled in favor of the latter and the genuises of the provinces flocked to the wonderful new Sung capital at Kaifeng, making it a most brilliant reign.

Thus it was Northern Sung that Zen Buddhism began to play a conspicuous part and those northern scholars took to it. Fenellosa also has said that it would be hard for a European who has been accustomed to thinking of China as a dead level for 3,000 years to read of men who wrote hopefully in Northern Sung. Kuo Hsi, the artist-critic said "it is the very nature of man to abhor that which is old and cleave to that which is new." And then it is found that all through Sung there was a great trying for individual freedom. In comparing Oriental and Western art it has been noted that in Oriental pictures, the imagination of the spectator supplies the thing the painter attempts; this is also true of their poems as they say, "the words stop short but the sense flows on." Fenellosa says, "It is not things we want in art but the beauty of things,"—and it seems as if the old Chinese painters had been the most successful in doing just that very thing—giving us the beauty of things, and not things.

Some of the Sung writers speak of the old painters, Wee Tao Tzu and Wang Wei as the origin. However, landscape art was not protected very generally throughout Tang, the subjects being mostly religious and human but late in Tang and during the five dynasties we have several transcontinental artists and there were two great landscape painters of the early 10th century, Fan Kwan and Kwando also Chu Hui, painters of birds and flowers. Li Cheng was one of the earliest of Sung landscape painters, and the great painter of this earliest period of Kaifeng is the pupil of Li Cheng, Kuo Hsi. He has been termed as the greatest of all Chinese landscape painters by Bunyon. Another painter, who rose into prominence during these Kaifeng days was Li Lung-mien, and said by Fenellosa to rank among the greatest genuises of the world, but Bunyon says that there is a strange difference of opinion in regard to him between Chinese and Japanese tradition.

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A few of the worthwhile artists of Southern Sung were Li Ti, Li An-cheng, Mo Shu a great painter of animals and Mao Yih, a most famous painter. The reign of the next Emperor saw the chief works of the greatest painters of the South, Ma Yuan, Hsia Kuei and Mu Chi. The close of the Sung period was a tragedy—the great Mongol conquest of 1280, which devastated the world from the shores of the Danube to the China sea. One good result was that China was brought into communication with the rest of the world, bringing many travelers and missionaries into China. Then it was for over two hundred years that no European penetrated China and during that interval all traces of Sung feeling had been destroyed.

Foreign Woman's Home—Shanghai

Due to the influx of Russian and other refugees, the Foreign Women's Home, during the past year has undergone a certain amount of enlargement in its quarters to accommodate all the increasing number of applicants. A new house, on Baikal Road was obtained during the year for further accommodations and this home has well served its purpose. The British, American and other nationalities of Europe have representatives in the home and the ages of the various women range from 15 to 70 years. According to the report issued, one of the the Committee's inviolable rules is, that no particulars of individual cases may be made public. The average number of residents has been about eighteen, and that of transitory guests fifty-two. According to the treasurer's report the

following will be of interest: For Year Ending—December 31, 1919.

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand in Bank, December—31—18...	\$ 49.00
Third Quarters Grant S.M.C. Tls. 2250.00...	3064.66
F/D. \$1012.14. Interest 40.48.....	1052.62
Subscriptions, Hankow 211.00	
„ Tsinan 148.00	
„ Local 387.45.....	746.45
Donations.....	22.50
Sales, Linen \$1412.73	
Work 43.50	
Tea 24.33	
Furniture 274.22.....	1754.78
Board.....	266.00
Refunds.....	48.00
Interest.....	14.05
	<u>\$7018.06</u>

ASSETS, 1919.

Cash on Deposit—Reserve Fund.....	\$ 171.22
Interest on same to 19/12/19.....	11.48
Balance on Working Account 31/12/19	
Deposit with Hongkong and Shanghai Bank...	1009.42
Cash in hand, Current s/c.....	754.13
	<u>\$1946.25</u>

ELIZABETH M. STROW
Honorary Treasurer

Of Special Interest

Richard Deming of the Texas Company, Shanghai, departed for Japan on April 13, where he is planning to be married.

Levi L. Barbour, a late Detroit manufacturer, has left to the University of Michigan property capable of producing \$2,367.00 in rentals with the stipulation that it is to be used for educating women of the Far East.

"Modern Chinese Art" was the subject of an address by Mrs. H. K. Wright at the last meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club, on Thursday afternoon, April 15. An exhibition of Chinese art was also held.

A reception was held at the home of Lady Fraser on Friday, April 9, in honor of Lady de Sausmarez who departed for England on Sunday, April 12, on the s. s. *Empress of Asia*. A large number of friends were present at the gathering.

The following officers were elected for the year 1920-21 for the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club at a meeting held on Thursday, April 1: Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, chairman; Mrs. H. K. Wright, vice-chairman; Miss Winifred Muir, secretary; and Mrs. R. E. Lunkley, treasurer.

The wedding took place on Wednesday, April 14 of Stewart Parker Elliott, managing director of the Grace China Company, Shanghai, and Miss Florence Steiff of Baltimore Maryland, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Doremus, Route Vallon. Miss Steiff has been visiting relatives and friends in Shanghai since December. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott departed on a houseboat on their wedding trip.

The King's Daughters have issued notices drawing attention to the fact that a library reading room is free to be used by any lady over the age of 13, every day between the hours of eight and nine o'clock. Those desirous of using and taking away books from the library may do so upon payment of a subscription fee of \$2 a year, which entitles the person to retain the book for two weeks. The reading room is to be found on the 1st floor of the King's Daughters premises, 5 Soochow Road, Shanghai.

The Y. W. C. A., the National Committee of China and the Board of Directors of the Shanghai Association have issued invitations for the inspection of the enlarged quarters of the association, at 112 Quinsan Road, on Friday and Saturday afternoons, April 16-17 from four to seven o'clock. At the reception to be held on Friday afternoon, Mrs. E. L. Marsh will preside and an address will be given by Mrs. H. C. Mei, in addition to an exhibition to be given by the students from the Normal School of Physical Education. On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. T. C. Chu will preside and an address will be given by Dr. C. T. Wong.

According to Edward White, Commissioner of Immigration, San Francisco, the number of San Francisco Chinese who are departing for the Orient on matrimonial missions is beating the record, as the style and the high cost of living threaten to spoil all the matrimonial chances of the native-born Chinese maids, even in leap year. It is sorely puzzling to the Chinese about to anticipate matrimony "whether 'tis

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better to marry the native daughter of Chinatown, with all her acquired American ways, frills and expensive ideas or to go back to China and marry the girl whose notion of style is deformed feet and a nice suit of alpaca pantalettes—that is the question." The Chinese girls born on American soil have advanced with the ideas of fashion and it is quite impossible for the Chinese youths to support them in American luxury and so the marrying Chinese are returning to China to find their mates. According to the *San Francisco Chronicle* the prospective crop of native daughter spinsters in Chinatown will be quite large.

Current Press Opinion on
Far Eastern Affairs

Charles R. Crane's Appointment.

From the "Japan Advertiser" (American)

American newspapers arriving all show unqualified approval of the President's nomination of Mr. Charles R. Crane, as United States Minister to China. The following is from the *New York Times*: Mr. Wilson's nomination of Mr. Charles Richard Crane of Chicago as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China is commendable, Mr. Crane has had a wide experience and range of interest in business and in large affairs. His knowledge of international matters is notably wide and accurate. Even of that mighty maze and all without a plan of Balkan politics, the devil's own incomprehensibilities,

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as crusty old John Adams said of New York politics, only illimitably more entangled and incomprehensible, Mr. Crane possesses clear information at first hand. He was a member of the mission which Mr. Wilson sent to Russia and Siberia to study conditions there. With Chinese and Japanese relations, their common or clashing interests, with trade and finance in the Far East, he has long been familiar. He knows well the principal public men in China and Japan. Both in view of the existing controversies between the two nations and of the part which the United States, with the friendly co-operation or rivalry of Japan, is prepared to take in China. Mr. Crane is particularly suitable for the place. He has, moreover a special knowledge of Russia, whose political, military, social and economic inter-relations with Japan and China, are likely to remain for some time delicate, perplexing, important.

In Other Words, Keep Still or go Home

From the Straits Budget, Singapore (British)

We have received lately some valuable observations from leading Chinese residents in Malaya with reference to the extent and nature of revolutionary sentiment among the alien population who ought never to be confused with the permanent and most respected settlers in the country. One of our correspondents points out very truly that the majority of the aliens do not realise that what a man may quite legitimately do in his own country he has no right to do in another country. Let us make this plain. The people of England have a perfect right to agitate for altering the laws of England, just as the people of China have a perfect right to agitate for altering the laws of China. An Englishman in England may comment on the laws of China and advise that they

be altered, and a Chinese may do the same in China with reference to the laws of England. But if an Englishman is in China, or if a Chinese is in England, it is his duty to hold his peace about the politics of the country in which he is, for the time being, privileged to sojourn, because he is an alien and possesses no rights whatever to meddle with its internal affairs. If the country does not suit him, he can leave it. While he remains in it he must scrupulously respect its laws, and if he does this, the country will protect him in all his lawful doings, and will treat him with all the respect that is due to a guest.

The Eternal Sino-Japanese Military Agreement

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

The Chinese diplomatic authorities are about to proceed to Harbin to study the actual position of the Russian government, and incidentally take the opportunity to ascertain what is the best policy for China to pursue toward Russia. This step it is plain enough has nothing to do with the military affairs of any other country, but is a purely domestic question. Yet a "certain" country wants to stop movements of the Chinese government by calling the attention of Peking to the "military co-operation" pact! Now, since this "military co-operation" pact interferes so much with the freedom of our movement, why does the Peking government hesitate to abrogate it? The sole reason for any such "military co-operation" was aimed at the enemies. Since peace has already dawned and every country is preparing for peace-time work, there is no possible excuse for the prolongation of the pact. But the Japanese clique in Peking insist



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upon postponing the cancellation of the pact, and therefore they keep the Nation in an ever hopeless condition! A short time ago in answer to the South, the Peking authorities declared that "military-co-operation" would become "self-destroyed" as soon as the troops are withdrawn. But the Japanese government now declares that the troops will not be withdrawn! This simply means that the Japanese want to have the pact prolonged, and our diplomatic relations with Russia will ever be circumscribed by this infamous pact. China, as a Republic and an independent nation, has been stripped of all freedom of movement, and henceforth nothing can be called "Chinese diplomatic policy." Moreover, the Japanese military movement is based on supporting the Czechs, while the "military co-operation" pact with Japan was understood to cease when no more enemies have to be guarded against. These two are entirely different objects and they should never be considered together. Why therefore should the Chinese government insist on remaining under the bondage of the China-Japan military pact?

Mr. Lamont and the Chinese Financial Situation

From the "Hsin Shun Pao" (Chinese)

The financial condition of China at the present time is so desperate that it is absolutely necessary that she should borrow from abroad in order to develop her industries, and put her many governmental agencies on a solid financial basis. But more deplorable is the fact that the authorities holding important posts are so untrustworthy that it is much better not to place any responsible things in their keeping. They are so degraded that to give them any respon-

sible trust, in the way of developing industries, may serve as a means of dragging the government into still worse plight. We wish the capitalists who desire to give China financial help to take notice of this fact, Chinese and American business organisations have given a reception to the American financial representative, Mr. Lamont and his party. Mr. Lamont has made the explicit statement that the interests he represents will not interfere with Chinese internal affairs, much less to encroach on the rights of China. Such a frank statement is of happy augury. But what must be borne in mind is the fact that the Chinese government at present is very badly embarrassed financially. Many debts of the militarists have to be met. The authorities are in due need of a loan at this time. In running loans and how to disburse them the officials are apt to forget the welfare of the people and the rights of the Nation. Thus we wish the new Banking consortium will take the real welfare of China into consideration when making loans to the government.

Measures Should Be Taken to Eradicate Vice from Shanghai

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

In Shanghai vice conditions and the extent it has injured decent society are painful subjects to dwell upon. For the sake of humanity, for the betterment of social customs, and for the sake of reducing the sinful deeds of the locality, it is imperative that due measures should be taken to suppress the evil. Everybody with any sense of moral obligation should favor such a policy, and help to carry it out effectively. But there is a set of peculiar people who object to this on the ground that if public vice is stopped,

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it will only give a chance for secret vice to come into prominence. Thus the ultimate evil will amount to about the same! We are obliged to call such arguments fallacious. The fact of the matter is that when official action is taken to prohibit vice, it means both public and secret vice are to be prohibited. One may not be suppressed quite as readily as the other but efforts should not be spared on that account. The harm that vice does to the public is much worse than gambling. But nowhere do we ever hear that laws prohibiting gambling are repealed because secret gambling continues in society. The same rule applies to vice. The sum and substance of the matter is that any evil that endangers morality should be rooted out for the welfare of society. To what extent society can be rectified depends on how much the authorities are willing to work.

The Demand for American Cigarettes in China

THE American cigarette has captured the Orient. The Orient is demanding them not merely by millions but literally by billions. The number of cigarettes exported to the Orient in the fiscal year which ends with next month will exceed 8,000,000,000 against less than 2,000,000,000 in 1915 and the value for the current fiscal year will be approximately \$16,000,000 against \$3,000,000 in 1915.

The Oriental demand for the American cigarette extends, according to a compilation by The National City Bank of New York, to practically every country of the Asiatic continent but is especially marked in China, Straits Settlements, and India. The number of cigarettes sent to China in the fiscal year which ends with next month will approximate 7,000,000,000 against 723,000,000 in 1915. Straits Settlements ranks next to China in the demands for American cigarettes, due apparently to the fact that the area for which it is the great distribution point, Malaysia, has a very large sprinkling of Chinese with whom the American cigarette seems to be especially popular, and its takings in the current fiscal year will be about 1,500,000,000.

The East Indian has also developed a taste for American cigarettes in recent years, the number sent to British India having grown from 275,000 in 1915 to 2,532,000 in 1916, 67,555,000 in 1917, and 301,027,000 in 1918. To Hongkong, a British colony, the exports of cigarettes have grown from 100,000 in 1915 to 109,000,000 in 1917, and 221,996,000 in 1918; to the British West Indies the

exports have increased from about 2,000,000 in 1916 to 23,000,000 in 1918; while to England the exports have grown from 2,739,000 in 1915 to 1,322,618,000 in 1918.

This increase in the exports of American cigarettes to British territory both at home and abroad may be the explanation of the recent tremendous increase in exports of American leaf tobacco to the United Kingdom. At least it is a fact that the exportation of leaf tobacco from the United States to Great Britain jumped from \$25,825,723 value in the calendar year 1916 to \$70,141,785 in the calendar year 1918 and seems likely to amount to over \$100,000,000 in the fiscal year 1919, bringing the total exports of tobacco in all forms in the fiscal year which ends with next month up to approximately \$200,000,000 as against \$35,605,000 in 1909, \$55,169,000 in 1913, and \$152,965,000 in the calendar year 1918.

These great increases in exportation of tobacco have been made in the face of greatly increased prices. The average export price of leaf tobacco has advanced from 8.7¢ per pound in 1900 to 11.9¢ in 1913; 14.7¢ in 1917 and 33¢ per pound in the middle of 1918. The value of tobacco exported from the United States since 1900 is approximately \$1,000,000,000.

Foreign Trade Record

EXPORTS OF CIGARETTES FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA

Year Ending June 30	Number	Value
1912	544,906,000	\$ 788,051
1913	641,005,000	1,020,161
1914	1,091,093,000	1,746,240
1915	723,315,000	1,181,867
1916	1,446,855,000	2,475,870
1917	4,579,120,000	9,097,712
1918	5,393,371,000	9,339,526
1919*	7,015,000,000	12,350,000

*Estimate based on 8 months official figures.

TOTAL EXPORTS OF CIGARETTES FROM THE UNITED STATES

Year Ending June 30	Number	Value
1909	1,579,168,000	\$2,120,735
1910	1,587,957,000	2,227,473
1911	1,233,188,000	1,824,484
1912	1,630,177,000	2,333,470
1913	1,931,340,000	2,954,159
1914	2,546,330,000	4,775,038
1915	2,130,212,000	3,459,700
1916	2,612,477,000	4,325,579
1917	6,452,543,000	12,178,433
1918	9,128,875,000	17,585,432
1919*	13,135,000,000	26,500,000

*Estimate based on 8 months official figures.

EXPORTS OF LEAF TOBACCO FROM THE UNITED STATES

Year Ending June 30	Lbs.	Value
1909	282,688,617	\$30,757,931
1910	353,372,672	38,107,260
1911	351,168,138	39,159,708
1912	375,373,131	43,146,013

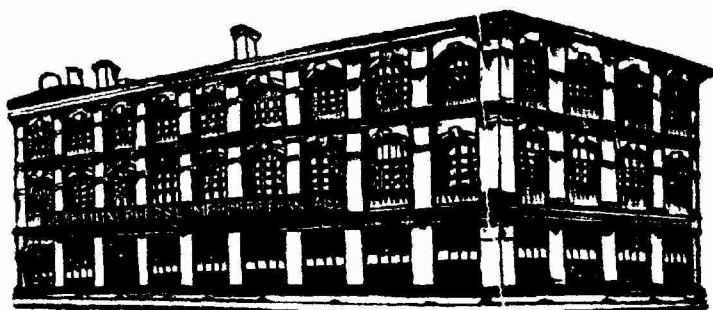
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1913	414,160,356	49,202,456
1914	446,944,435	53,903,336
1915	347,997,276	44,479,890
1916	436,466,512	53,014,852
1917	406,431,021	59,788,154
1918	288,781,511	69,674,731
1919*	552,000,000	166,000,000

* Estimate based on 8 months official figures.

U. S. Imports and Exports by Grand Divisions and Countries for 1919

Total values of merchandise imported from and exported to each of the principal countries during December and the twelve months ended December, 1919, compared with corresponding periods of the preceding year, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, are as follows:

Imports from:	Months of December		12 months ended December	
	1919	1918	1919	1918
Grand Divisions—				
Europe	\$97,224,066	\$25,667,765	\$750,569,784	\$318,121,271
North America	85,131,848	65,791,568	1,157,771,286	974,615,243
South America	55,934,409	43,518,026	687,525,388	610,931,072
Asia	112,725,789	48,580,749	1,041,444,129	853,374,521
Oceania	15,431,893	23,062,808	154,908,094	188,664,141
Africa	14,262,318	4,265,601	112,187,646	85,506,462
Total	\$380,710,323	\$210,886,517	\$3,904,406,327	\$3,031,212,710
Principal Countries—				
Austria-Hungary	\$477,402	\$46,445	\$2,390,973	\$97,323
Belgium	1,700,756	8	7,700,100	13,964
France	16,995,600	3,419,399	123,371,409	59,508,854
Germany	2,480,523	102,842	10,624,229	317,706
Italy	7,239,453	1,507,504	59,048,446	24,340,022
Netherlands	7,533,809	577,899	75,506,503	8,824,419
Norway	652,345	845,555	7,371,249	2,015,851

Russia in Europe	87,074	1,460,095	2,953,480	6,784,603
Spain	5,028,511	2,454,811	49,391,903	18,488,289
Sweden	2,122,628	535,700	13,825,982	5,935,490
Switzerland	4,685,593	1,391,666	27,687,818	16,882,742
United Kingdom	42,380,056	9,832,546	309,189,265	148,614,815
Canada	48,067,457	35,100,718	494,693,669	451,695,009
Mexico	15,138,055	13,797,141	148,425,376	158,643,427
Cuba	15,804,184	11,126,268	418,610,263	278,635,027
Argentina	17,103,606	9,928,788	199,158,401	228,388,215
Brazil	17,910,996	6,221,563	233,570,620	98,038,132
Chile	7,202,267	13,439,372	82,442,564	166,082,920
China	14,723,338	6,996,689	154,153,751	110,970,969
British East Indies	33,749,842	16,482,332	322,147,773	789,108,107
Japan	42,723,026	21,739,086	409,853,213	301,943,058
Australia & New Zealand	6,701,991	14,088,891	79,489,432	94,780,800
Philippine Islands	7,957,322	8,111,547	66,289,336	85,926,717
Egypt	5,829,848	636,772	39,628,681	23,850,475

Exports to: Month of December 12 months ended December

Grand Divisions—	1919	1918	1919	1918
Europe	\$432,350,273	\$362,173,660	\$5,185,980,350	\$3,858,697,768
North America	134,763,992	110,653,512	1,295,812,471	1,325,486,350
South America	31,221,392	27,644,949	442,127,329	302,709,610
Asia	62,800,114	45,120,702	703,667,109	445,501,200
Oceania	12,638,570	13,301,023	195,894,170	157,494,988
Africa	7,941,658	6,992,266	98,668,163	59,197,619

Total \$681,715,999 \$565,886,112 \$7,922,150,592 \$6,149,087,545

Principal Countries—	1919	1918	1919	1918
Austria-Hungary	\$4,932,387		\$42,211,564	
Belgium	30,015,897	\$19,090,968	377,876,308	\$154,649,338
Denmark	11,137,020	5,347,571	163,965,478	11,353,845
France	63,462,446	67,314,720	893,368,996	931,199,774
Germany	17,297,077		92,761,314	
Greece	3,852,144	435,059	42,883,610	4,346,471
Italy	39,385,942	49,461,418	442,676,342	494,174,547
Netherlands	33,692,178	3,842,384	255,134,440	11,369,269
Norway	7,438,161	2,343,892	135,134,594	69,137,464
Russia in Europe	6,177,303	362,149	27,757,513	8,902,449
Spain	9,551,701	19,018,513	102,819,691	68,188,733
Sweden	4,875,246	2,836,024	133,063,131	15,674,108
United Kingdom	192,216,230	185,616,243	2,279,178,048	2,061,292,543
Canada	71,918,763	72,724,120	734,267,286	886,877,584
Central America	6,315,864	3,890,813	55,642,956	40,899,065
Mexico	12,384,558	7,545,035	131,451,901	97,788,736
Cuba	35,147,876	19,347,660	278,391,222	227,156,047
Argentina	11,061,790	11,318,027	155,968,390	105,104,548
Brazil	5,779,934	3,011,383	114,656,309	57,391,417
Chile	3,070,544	7,532,903	53,471,688	66,404,300
China	6,110,222	3,392,834	105,514,962	52,570,579
British East Indies	7,447,151	5,789,925	81,514,358	51,354,965
Japan	42,704,770	25,103,748	366,364,693	273,774,685
Russia in Asia	867,087	3,777,923	54,678,672	8,433,069
Australia & New Zealand	9,311,397	10,247,172	123,255,444	101,824,158
Philippine Islands	3,073,739	2,854,422	70,310,262	52,975,672
British Africa	5,176,182	4,054,437	59,452,756	54,758,997



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Commercial and Financial Notes

Twenty-eight steamship lines have established sailings out of the port of New Orleans since the beginning of the recent war. Five lines to the Orient are included.

The seventh annual meeting of the Batu Anam (Johre) Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held at the offices of the general managers, R. Truman and Co., Shanghai, on Friday, April 9. A dividend of five candareens per share was declared. E. A. Measor was re-elected as a director.

The tenth annual meeting of the shareholders in the Krowewoek Java Plantations, Limited, was held Thursday, April 8, at the offices in Shanghai. A dividend of Tls. 1.50 a share was declared. A. J. Welch was appointed as a director and J. H. McMichael reelected to the board.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Shanghai Sereban Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held at the head office of the company, Shanghai, on Friday, April 9. A resolution was adopted to place the profits into development and other accounts and carry the balance forward. The Rev. Pere F. Sallou was re-elected to the directorate.

The bill carrying the appropriations for foreign trade commissioners of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, with the amendments restoring the Far Eastern appropriation, has passed the United States House of Representatives and is now in the Senate. The Department of Commerce has asked that the Senate make an increase of \$747,910, declaring

that one attache turns in enough business to pay for the entire bureau.

One of the largest shipbuilding plants on the Pacific Coast is about to be sold into the hands of Japanese interests, according to a recent article in the *San Francisco Journal of Commerce*. This yard, the Skinner & Eddy No. 2, located at Seattle, is the property of the Shipping Board, and Chairman Payne of the board is quoted as having said that the board must get money from its property and if the Japanese have it that may have the plant. It is said that American shipping interests are protesting to Washington regarding the proposed transaction.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations
of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has been rather quiet and prices have moved within a comparatively narrow margin, with the net result of a steady market as compared with last week's level. The adjustment in values has tended to equalize sentiment and has fostered a less aggressive attitude on both sides of the market and a greater inclination to await developments. Speculative business has been reported for July, August and September, holders, however, have been disinterested.

As to the future situation, this depends largely on the trend of exchange, any downward movement being certain to strengthen the price of the staple, as would any important enquiries by the mills.

Yarn.—The tone of the market during the past week has been on the easy side due to speculative influences, but as remarked in our circular last week, the position of local mills is all that could be desired. Production up to the middle or end of September has been disposed of at remunerative prices. Demand everywhere is healthy, while stocks from reliable reports, are diminutive.

Liverpool, April 1, 1920.

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....	83.00	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	16.00	"
Good Middling American, Spot.....	27.76	"
" " " May	25.59	"
" " " July	24.75	"

Market:—Weak.

New York, April 8, 1920.

New York Market:—

May	41.10	Cents
July.	38.98	"
October	35.28	"
Spot.....	42.50	"

Market:—Firm.

Bombay, April 7, 1920.

Indian Market:—

Broach..... Rps. 487 per Khandy

Market:—Easier.

Shanghai Market:—

Shensi Spot.....	Tls. 32.75	per picul.
Tungchow Spot.....	" 32.50	" "
" May/June.....	" 33.00	" "
Shanghai Spot.....	" 27.50	" "
" M-Ginned, May/June Spot ..	" 28.00	" "

Tone of the Market:—Steady.

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

China Steam Filatures: A little more interest has been shown at current prices. Buyers in general are, however, still reluctant to pay these prices and look for a decline when full returns of the new crop are obtainable.

China Steam Filature Grand Extra Chops...	Tls. 1350
" " " Extra Chops.....	" 1300
" " " Medium Chops	" 1230

Tsatlee Improved Reel: A few balance lots still remain unsold on account of the exorbitant rates demanded by holders. Last business reported at following rates:

Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops.....	Tls. 940
" " " Market Chops.....	" 890

Tussah: Market weaker with a few houses buying on the decline.

Tussah Best..... Tls. 500

Market Chops

" " " " 480

General: A fair volume of business has been transacted for Europe.

Mienchew Steam Filatures "Rising Sun" 1-2	Tls. 990
" " " "Peony" 1-2	" 920
Mienchew Rereel "Gold Fish" 1-2	" 800
Tsatlee Filature "Black Horse" 1-2-3	" 890
Mienyang "S. T." 1-2	" 555
Tussah Filature "Black Leopard" 1	" 490

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, April 14th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price for "spot" silver at 69½d. is 2½d lower than last week. The quotation for two months forward delivery at 66½d. is 5½d. down. The "spot" rate has probably been supported by small buying and the fall in the New York /London cross-rate which at 392½ is 12½ Points lower than last week. The price for New York silver 120½ is about 8 points down.

With a continuous demand for Gold remittances, and very little cover offering our rate for T/T on London has declined 8d. to 6/3d., Gold Dollars during the week fell from 139 to 123. The market closed weak with a fair demand running for T/T on London and unless a recovery in silver takes place is likely to go lower.

The stock of Sycee, Bar Silver, Mexican and Chinese Dollars totals approximately Tls. 57,800,000, a decline of Tls. 1,350,000 since last week.

The stocks are reported as follows:

Sycee and Bar Silver	Tls. 41,255,000.
Mexican and Chinese Dollars	\$ 22,740,000.
United States Silver Dollars	\$ 1,003,000.

	Average rates for Mar.	Thursday April 8	Friday April 9	Sat. April 10	Monday April 12	Tuesday April 13	Wed. April 14
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	7/6.963	6/11 6/10	6/9	6/9 6/8	6/8 6/5	6/5 6/5	6/5 6/3
D/Dfts. "	—	6/11½ 6/10½	6/9½	6/9½ 6/8½	6/8½ 6/5½	6/5½ 6/5½	6/5½ 6/3½
4m/s "	—	6/11½ 6/10½	6/9½	6/9½ 6/8½	6/8½ 6/5½	6/5½ 6/5½	6/5½ 6/3½
T/T India	304.370	296 292½	286½	289 285½	287 276	276 276	276 271
T/T France	1,965.000	2110 2085	2055	2075 2050	2130 2050	2050 2050	2050 2000
T/T N. Y.	140.796	138 136	134	134 134	134 130	130 129	127 123
T/T H'kong	67.889	69 69	69	70 70	70 71	71 71	72 73
T/T Japan	32.917	34½ 34½	34½	34½ 35	35 36½	36½ 36½	37 38
T/T Batavia	360.630	349 345	340	340 336	336 324	327 327	327 318½
T/T Straits	30.750	33½ 33½	34	34½ 34½	34½ 36	36 36	36 37
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. } Cred. D/A	7/11.463	7/3½ 7/2½	7/1½	7/1½ 7/0½	7/0½ 6/9½	6/9½ 6/9½	6/9½ 6/7½
6m/s " " }	8/0.713	7/4¾ 7/3¾	7/2¾	7/2¾ 7/1¾	7/1¾ 6/10¾	6/10¾ 6/10¾	6/10¾ 6/8¾
4m/s " " D/P	—	7/3¾ 7/3¾	7/1¾	7/1¾ 7/0¾	7/0¾ 6/9¾	6/9¾ 6/9¾	6/9¾ 6/7¾
4m/s " " }							
4m/s B/F. } C., D/A, D/P	2,115.000	2260 2235	2205	2225 2200	2280 3200	2200 2200	2200 2150
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	150.796	148 146	144	144 144	144 144	140 139	127 133
4m/s " Docs	—	148¾ 146¾	144¾	144¾ 140¾	144¾ 140¾	140¾ 139¾	137¾ 133¾

	April 8	April 9	April 10	April 12	April 13	April 14
+Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.						
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	72½	72	69½	69	69½	69½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	167°0	166°0	167°0	177°0	181°0	183°0
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100	111°0	111°0	111°0	111°0	111°0	111°0
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	73.5125	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.4785	73.4625
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.	3%	2½%	2½%	3%	2½%	3%
Bank of England rate of discount		6%				
Bank of France rate of discount		6%				
London open Market rate of Discount		3 m/s.	5 ½%			
" " " " " "		4 m/s.	5 ½%			
" " " " " "		6 m/s.	6%			
London on Paris T/T				63½		
London on Germany T/T				—		
New York on London T/T				3.92½		
Bombay on London T/T				2/3½		
Hongkong on " T/T				4/7½		
Yokohama " " T/T				2/4½		

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New Books and Publications

A Denunciation of the Shantung Clauses

Shall the Treaty of Peace be One of Justice or One of Infamy? An Appeal to the Members of the United States. By Major Louis Livingston Seaman, M. D., L. L. D., F. R. G. S., President Emeritus of the China Society of America. New York: 1919. 15 Pp.

THIS pamphlet needs to be noted as another of the many upon this subject which have come from the discussion of the treaty of peace in the United States. Major Seaman is a friend and an admirer of the Chinese. He has a hatred for that which is politely called territorial expansion. He gives it a shorter and an uglier name, plain robbery. He sees in the treaty, so far as it touches China, merely a continuation of that "carnival of territorial lust" which he hoped had ended with the partition of Africa. His appeal is not an attack upon Japan, it is rather an attack upon those Americans who would consent to the approval by the United States of the partition of China. A single quotation shows the vigor of this attack. "What would Lincoln and Burlingame and Hay, who won the respect and confidence of China through honest treatment and the establishment of the policy of the 'Open Door' say if they were here!

Would they not with one voice damn a document, whose initial act was of such monstrous injustice and will the United States Senate do less?"

"The Germany of Asia"

The Germany of Asia, Japan's Policy in the Far East, her "peaceful penetration" of the United States, How American Commercial and National Interests are Affected. By V. S. McClatchy, Publisher, the Sacramento Bee. 10c.

This is a small booklet that contains a series of articles that appeared first in the *Sacramento Bee* and are now collected together. The writer was in Japan Korea and China during the year 1919 and he sets down what he saw and the conclusions he drew in vigorous newspaper style. There is a series of articles upon the policy of Japan in Korea and a second series upon the so called Gulick plan of "restricted immigration" into the United States. The author's opinions are sufficiently indicated by the title.

The Chinese Recorder

Published Monthly, American Presbyterian Mission Press Shanghai: \$4. a Year.

"Progressive Chinese would have a greater interest in missionary work," said a Peking student not long ago, "if the Christian enterprise were more concerned with the social problems of China." A remark which goes to show that the foreign tourist isn't the only person who can talk fluently about the efforts of the missionary without much knowledge of the subject. As if to focus attention on the increasing social emphasis of mission work the April number of the *Chinese Recorder* is given up almost exclusively to matters dealing with social service. The suggestions for a social program in China, contributed by Robert A. Wood, the head of South End House, University Settlement, Boston, are sure to attract attention. Dr. Webster of the Shanghai College faculty, has an article on "Religious Education in Mission Schools," which contains some startling statistics obtained by modern psychological tests, showing how possible it is to direct Christian doctrine at a student for years without the student ever coming to appreciate its meaning. An outline of the program recently adopted by the Methodist Episcopal Church shows how diverse are the methods of social service being undertaken by the missions. The most human, and hence the most appealing article is that which tells how a country church, without equipment or educated membership, and probably without ever having heard the term social service, brought a better day to an entire region. One marvels at the courage of the author, the Rev. Earl Herbert Cressy, who can describe such an effort as an example of missionary success and still admit that only one member was added to the church. Evidently there are new standards of success in the mission field.



At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: J. H. Moore, New York; H. S. Meade, New York; H. Parker, London; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Saunders, Liverpool; E. Dunn; R. G. Snow; L. Pacaby, France; C. A. Buma, Nanking; Jno. Alston, Pukow; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cock; H. A. Pittman; Mr. and Mrs. Harris; Mr. and Mrs. Brennan; B. Crawford; Mr. and Mrs. D. Fraser; B. Moss; G. C. Reis, San Francisco; K. B. Hill, Nanking; W. Pape, Peking; F. O. Moller, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Tientsin; A. T. Gillespie, Hongkong; J. D. Jerome, Detroit; D. Abraham, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Kahn, Cleveland; Miss P. Gilhvaly; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hall; Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Barron, Cleveland; A. E. W. Ricon, Macao; Mrs. A. A. Stockhouse, Hongkong; W. R. Dribl; Mrs. J. J. Hartford; H. L. Irvin; Mrs. Harvey; Miss Barvey; Mr. and Mrs. Dyason, Hongkong; Mrs. J. W. Demprey, Tacoma; Miss D. Demprey, Tacoma; Miss E. P. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Morris, New York; Col. F. T. Holt, London; J. de Graeff, Amoy; C. Ephron, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Sutliff, New York; Peter J. Dufficy, San Francisco; C. V. Symes; R. M. Downie; Miss Downie; G. E. Mirrish, Nanking; C. D. Willits; M. B. McIntosh, New York; J. D. Butter; Mr. and Mrs. S. Oar, Tokyo; T. Uchida; Y. Scawai, Tokyo; S. M. Kizuki, Paris; S. Matsuka, Paris; N. Yamamoto, Paris; C. Molland; K. Horberg; R. S. Mills, Tientsin.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. M. Paci; Pate; Mr. and Mrs. H. Bickerton; J. P. Davis; E. Parker Ness, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Hexamer; Miss H. Parker Ness; A. Beun; Miss P. Parker Ness; R. Wilkinson; E. W. Moore; R. Carver; H. Fenstermaker; P. H. M. Faure; S. J. Jensen; W. J. Barcus; Miss J. Jenkins; E. Lloyd; L. Turner; Mrs. W. W. Houffe; E. F. Ganahl; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Carey; A. J. Founier; Mr. and Mrs. Shellin; A. Thorhorn; Mr. and Mrs. Luyt; A. L. Troy; Mrs. Bennett; J. Jaquerin; D. S. Someth; Capt. and Mrs. Crum; W. R. Healy; M. Hemindinger; H. E. Coughlin; Capt. and Mrs. Mills; A. Whyte; P. E. Soppitt; C. R. Cill; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Clendening; J. Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. Kapustin; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Stewart; C. G. Darragh; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Preistly; N. E. Denning; Capt. E. Koylosgi; Margaret Thomas; J. Sligh; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. McConnell; J. H. Murray; R. B. Robertson; Mr. and Mrs. Robjohn; J. H. Giles; Mr. and Mrs. Sirchersky; O. T. Cattley; Ball; R. Echegoyen; Castle; Mr. and Mrs. Feragen; Beckerly; Mr. and Mrs. C. Humphres; Mr. and Mrs. Blecker; J. Free; F. D. Huntington; Blockerby; J. L. Wood; C. Nopper; J. Dejong; B. F. Reist; Mrs. F. Ezra; C. A. Williams; Mr. W. A. Steehler; C. J. Weisbrod; Mrs. Grundman; Mr. and Mrs. Newman; S. N. Joseph; J. L. Thompson; Mrs. A. Moutrie; G. B. George; Mrs. A. A. Crawford; J. T. Reid; C. Brooke; J. Thornton; H. C. Steiner; Murdock; E. C. Craig; Mrs. J. Ashburn; M. E. Gilmore; Miss E. Washburn; H. Freeman; Miss S. Washburn; L. A. Levy; E. Durham; Miss Gooofellow; F. E. Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimons; F. W. White; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth; D. Talbot; Mrs. Thos. Kearny; I Joseph; Mrs. B. Harvy.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Jay, Hongkong; A. Gerin, Hongkong; A. Ekman, Hongkong; J. G. Campbell, Liverpool; A. W. Salter, London; O. W. N. Choretin, New York; H. M. Arab, Tsingtao; Joseph Th. Monchen, Tsingtao; G. N. Filosofon, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. A. Lawson Hall, Chingwantao; Miss Anna Grandin; Miss Elizabeth S. Beaty, Chingwantao; Baron and Baroness W. Bistram; J. Pickering, Tientsin; P. J. Whitaker; J. B. Bobbitt; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Viness; L. J. Vines; Mr. and Mrs. Krisel; J. A. Smallbones; Levy Meyer; Mr. and Mrs. H. Tennan; A. Hartmann; A. S. Kerst; Mr. and Mrs. J. Jacobson; Showansky; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Russell; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hodge; Miss Alice Wilkins; C. R. Cox; T. Morks; A. Santos; Jose B. Santos; Martine Amsiete; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hug.

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(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

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DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

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The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaofoo, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fu-chung" Chiaofoo.

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DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Hearings:

- April, 10, 1920; Cause No. 960, U. S. v. Carver et al.; announcement of sentence.
- " 12, " Cause No. 983 U. S. v. Geo. Murdock & Andrew Fox; on complaint.
- " 13, " Cause No. 806, Oriental Press v. Robert Dollar Co.; on the merits; J. Em. Lemiere for Esq., Plaintiff; Robert T. Bryan, Jr. Esq., of Fleming, Davies & Bryan, for defendant; plaintiff allowed to amend its petition by interlineation; testimony taken of witnesses Cowen, Conceicao, Chang and Chang for plaintiff and witnesses Marshall, Yui, Harris, Wheeler, Yui Zong Yien and Arent Chu for defendant; submitted on briefs to be filed, each party having one week.
- " 13, " Cause No. 914, In re Oliver T. Logan's Will; on petition for probate; testimony taken of widow and of Dr. Manget.

Judgments and Orders:

- April 10, 1920; Cause No. 960, U. S. v. Carver et al., sentence.
- " 12, " Cause No. 983, U. S. v. Geo. Murdock and Andrew Fox; order for discharge as British subjects.
- " 14, " Cause No. 914; In re Last Will and Testament of Oliver T. Logan, deceased; order for Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo.
- " 15, " Cause No. 977, In re Last Will and Testament of Goerge Loehr, deceased; order for letters of administration.

Assignments for Hearing:

- April 19, 1920; Cause No. 756, 9.30 A. M. Shin Sae Chang & Co. v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.
- " 19, " 9.30 A. M. Cause No. 936, Dowler, Forbes & Co. v. Liberty Steel Products Co.
- " 19, " Cause No. 675, Siao King Kee v. American Trading Co.; on motion.

Miscellaneous Filings

- April 8, 1920; Cause No. 982; Mencarini & Co., vs. A. F. Thane & Co., petition.
- " 8, " Cause No. 888; Mercantile Bank of India vs. Caravel & Co., commission to take deposition.

- April 9, 1920; Cause No. 888; Mercantile Bank of India vs. Caravel & Co. Inc., cross interrogatories.
- " 10, " Cause No. 983; U. S. vs. George Murdock and Andrew Fox; writ, affidavit.
- " 12, " Cause No. 970; In re estate of Edmund W. K. Gifford, deceased, oath of administrator.
- " 12, " Cause No. 935; Dokoutchaeff, vs. China & Mongolia Export Co.; notice to take depositions; affidavit.
- " 12, " Cause No. 977; In re Last Will and Testament of George R. Loehr, deceased, petition; deposition; oath; bond.
- " 12, " Cause No. 983; U. S. vs. George Murdock and Andrew Fox; affidavit; writ.
- " 12, " Articles of Incorporation of Frame Leaycroft & Co., of China.
- " 12, " Report of death of Pauline Lide Loutkan.
- " 10, " Cause 767; Shewan Tomes & Co., vs. Paget; writ of execution.
- " 14, " Cause 984; U. S. vs. Ferguson; affidavit.
- " 14, " Cause 914; In re last will and testament of O. T. Logan, deceased; petition, oath, bond, letters of administration cum testamento annexo.
- " 15, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Co.; motion for issuance of execution.

UNITED STATES v. JOSEPH CARVER, et al.
(Cause No. 960; filed April 10, 1920).

SYLLABUS

1.—**Crimes: Liability: Aiding or Abetting.** The law in force here has abolished the distinction between principals and accessories and every one who aids or abets the commission of a crime is responsible therefor.

2.—**What constitutes.** The aiding or abetting need not be indispensable.

3.—**Reasonable doubt** is not a mere surmise that the accused may not be guilty; it is a doubt which reasonable men may entertain and give a good reason for after a thoro review and sifting of the evidence.

4.—**Robbery: Evidence** examined and found to show that all four of the accused contributed to the commission of the robbery charged, but moderate penalty imposed on account of their youth and of the fact that this appeared to have been their first serious offense.

Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esquire, United States District Attorney, for the prosecution.

Ferno J. Shuhl, Esquire, for the defense.

LOBINGIER, J:

The accused who are naval enlisted men, are charged with assault and robbery. ¹ It appears that they were all at the Victoria Bar on the night of March 12 and left there, when the place closed at midnight, in company with two civilian sailors, one of whom was the complaining witness, Carroll. He testifies that the party passed thru several streets, "some dark," defendant Boldish walking beside him, defendant Mast in the lead and the other civilian sailor next.

1. Federal Pen. Code, Secs 276, 284

Chinese Government Railways PEKING-HANKOW LINE "The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hai Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ke Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Emperesses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Houanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Houanfu (Peinlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Peinlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Haichowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. \$17,270,595 of which Mex. \$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. \$16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. \$16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. \$273,489; \$303,960; (No record); \$482,097; \$537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$261,348; and Mex. \$274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. \$547,388 and \$485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$465,179 and \$524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. \$464,464 and \$606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

EDMUND W. K. GIFFORD.

Deceased.

Cause No. 970

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Edmund W. K. Gifford deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 17th, 1920 and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

NORWOOD F. ALLMAN

Administrator,

at

Tsinanfu, China.

April 15, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament
of

OLIVER T. LOGAN,

Deceased.

Cause No. 914

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Oliver T. Logan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 18, 1920, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Dr. FRED P. MANGET.

Administrator cum testamento annexo,

Huchow Chekiang, China.

April 15, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

MOLLIE R. PARKER.

Deceased.

Cause No. 938

Estate No. 328

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against, the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before the 27th day of September, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

(Sgd.) ROBERT H. PARKER.

Administrator,

c/o Shanghai Life Ins. Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, China.

March 27, 1920.

When the latter turned a corner and passed out of sight Carroll states that some one knocked him down and, when he tried to rise, defendant Boldish struck him twice in the face and took from him about one hundred dollars (including a \$50. note) which, the proprietor of the bar testifies, he had just given Carroll in change, which transaction the latter says Boldish had seen. Boldish admits that Carroll was with him, was even leaning up against him. He denies that he robbed Carroll and that he had seen him change the money but does not deny striking him.

The direct evidence as to the *corpus delicti* being thus confined to these two witnesses we have to determine which is the more credible. The accuser is hardly as interested a witness as the accused and no reason has been suggested why the former should seek to fasten the crime unjustly upon the latter. The complaining witness related these details on several distinct occasions without material variation.

He seemed to speak with caution, to discriminate carefully in his identification, and to avoid specifying more than the one, tho, had he been prevaricating, he might have charged all.

Boldish and Mast claim that Carroll was drunk at the time. The latter admits that he had been drinking but denies that he was drunk and in this he is corroborated by the proprietor of the bar, a disinterested witness. But Boldish also states that Carroll ran to attack defendant Carver, which seems not only inconsistent with the statement that Carroll was very drunk but also improbable, as Carroll, even with the other civilian sailor, would hardly attack one of four blue jackets. Carroll's identification two days later of Boldish as the principal is declared by Det. Sgt. Ross, likewise a disinterested witness, and, in spite of the partial denials of Boldish and Mast, must have satisfied the police or Boldish would not have been arrested.

Defendant Carver admits having struck Carroll when he "came running back" and without any claim of provocation by the latter. He evidently knew of the robbery for he stated to Lt. Wells, in the hearing of Det. Sgt. Ross, that he got none of the money but that the next morning he gave \$70. to another party so as to avoid suspicion by not having it on his person. The amount included a \$50.00 (American) bill which Carver says he had received by (unregistered) mail from his brother. But this was of the same denomination as that received by Carroll in change and later taken from him and Carver's explanation of where he got it is affected by his testimony that he did not know of the robbery after admitting to Lt. Wells that he did.

As we have seen, Carroll's testimony is that he was knocked down just after the other civilian sailor had turned the corner and passed out of sight. Behind him, was defendant, Beck according to the latter's testimony, and then followed Boldish and Carroll, and last of all Carver. Carroll further testifies in answer to the

"Q And who was in front of you just before you were struck in the head?

A. Struck in the head at that time one little fellow, I don't know what was his name is."

This answers to the description of Beck and agrees with his statement as to his position. Beck also says

"I saw Mast hit this big fellow (the other civilian) and then I took a swipe at him."

Beck stated to Lt. Wells that he used a stick and that the motive of the assault on Carroll was robbery but that he received none of the money. Carver says that he saw this civilian fall after being struck with what "sounded like a board."

Mast and Boldish claim that the civilian started the fight but it is difficult to believe that either or both of them would make an unprovoked attack on the largest of these blue jackets knowing, as they must, that the other three would come to the rescue.

Mast claims that he did not see Carroll change his money at the bar but he makes the significant admission that he changed his marine's uniform for that of a blue jacket "after we met Carroll" and the proprietor says that this was done in the bar. Mast knew, he says, that changing uniform was prohibited by the naval regulations and punishable by confinement "on bread and water" but he gives no explanation for doing it except that it was "just for a lark." The fact that he changed only "after we met Carroll" seems to point to a purpose which made disguise advisable. Carver and Beck also doffed the naval uniforms which they wore at the time of the affair and were in civilian clothes when arrested. Why all this concealment, including Carver's transfer of the

money, if the parts taken by these defendants in this unfortunate affair were innocent?

It was not necessary that the four accused should have planned a crime before coming to the bar or even before leaving it. But there are indications of design in Mast's sudden change of uniform, in his leading the party thru certain dark streets and in the fact that the other civilian was felled after he had passed from Carroll's view and that three of the blue jackets had picked up weapons and were prepared, while the civilians were not.

It is true that the complaining witness accuses only Boldish of taking his money and that, as defendants' counsel contends, ² their mere presence at the scene of the crime would not incriminate them. But if they were there to aid or abet the criminal design, or if they did aid or abet it, tho not originally there for that purpose, they are liable equally with the chief perpetrator. For

"Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its a principal."³

"The effect of the section" says Judge Morrow ⁴ "is to abolish the distinction between principals and accessories in offenses defined in the laws of the United States."

And in order to aid or abet, it was not necessary that the accused should have contributed to the com-

mission of the crime in the sense that it could not have occurred without them.⁵ It was sufficient if they encouraged ⁶ the actual perpetrator; and they seem to have done much more. Mast and Beck appear to have kept the two civilians apart and to have disabled one while Boldish and Carver attacked the other. There was thus direct participation by all which facilitated the actual taking of the money by one.

In discussing the phrase "reasonable doubt" a well known Judge ⁷ said in his charge to a jury:

"It is not a mere guess—a mere surmise—that one may not be guilty of what is charged. It is a doubt that you may entertain, as reasonable men, after a thoro review and consideration of the evidence,—a doubt for which a good reason, arising from the evidence, can be given."

After such a "review and consideration" of this evidence we are unable to entertain such a doubt or give such a reason and we must, therefore, find the accused guilty of the crime of robbery.

The maximum penalty is imprisonment for "not more than fifteen years".⁸ But in view of the youth of the accused and the fact that this appears to be their first serious offense we shall reduce this to the lowest point consistent with such seriousness and the necessary deterrent effect of punishment.

Each is sentenced to serve two years in Bilibid prison, Manila, Territory of the Philippines, and to pay one fourth of the costs.

2. Citing U. S. v. Johnson, 26 Fed. 682; People v. Ah Ping, 27 Calif. 489; State v. Farr, 33 Ia. 553.
3. Federal Penal Code, sec. 332; U. S. v. Johnson, 228 Fed. 253.
4. Rooney v. U.S. 203 Fed. 928. The result was partially effected by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1899, 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess III; Ch. 429, sec. 186 providing a Penal Code for Alaska. Rosen-
cranz v. U.S., 155 Fed. 38, 42.

5. State v. Tally, 102 Ala. 25, 15 So. 722.
6. People v. Chapman, 62 Mich. 280, 28 N. W. 896; 16 Corpus Juris, 131.
7. Speer J. in U. S. v. Johnson, 26 Fed. 685.
8. Reasonable doubt does not mean all doubt. U. S. v. Wright, 16 Fed. 112.
8. Federal Penal Code, sec. 284.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from January 1 to January 10, 1920

Name of Line	Pas- senger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sund- ries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1				Traffic train miles run			
					In- crease	De- crease	Present year	In- crease	De- crease	Per- centage of In- or Dec.	Accum- ulated Total Since Jan. 1	In- crease	De- crease	Per- centage of In- or Dec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-H-Suiyuan ...	270518	561240	9521	841279	157899	.....	841279	157899	.....	18.76	142047	10544	.....	7.42
Peking-Mukden	266013	359386	1268	626667	140166	.....	626667	140166	.....	22.36	105091	11605	.....	11.04
Tientsin-Pukow	157026	260901	9520	427447	.....	9688	427447	.....	9688	-2.26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shanghai-Nanking....	103901	53438	3696	161035	17870	.....	161035	17870	.....	11.09	41794	.....	466	-1.11
Shanghai-H-Ningpo...	47287	19715	1308	68310	3479	.....	68310	3479	.....	5.09	22088	5358	.....	24.26
Cheng-Tai	16979	119303	152	136434	43842	.....	136434	43842	.....	32.13	23329	2385	.....	10.22
Canton-Kowloon	24670	3005	700	28375	.....	1715	28375	.....	1715	6.04	7412	78	.....	1.05
Kirin-Changchun	20596	45528	328	66452	30937	.....	66452	30937	.....	46.55	11693	1498	.....	12.81
Taokow-Chinghua....	6266	16688	276	23230	.....	1060	23230	.....	1060	-4.56	5689	.....	97	-1.70
Chuchow-Pinghsiang..	3519	13700	.....	17219	4509	.....	17219	4509	.....	26.18	4720	.....	80	-1.69
Canton-Samshui .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Changchow-Amoy.....	267	27	7	301	.....	499	301	.....	499	-165.78	112	.....	74	-66.07
Kaifeng-Honan	22825	21310	990	45125	10740	.....	45125	10740	.....	23.80	7705	.....	236	-4.06
Wuchang-Changsha...	24372	24597	60	49029	16718	.....	49029	16718	.....	34.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sou-Tuen	8085	16435	9	24529	7364	.....	24529	7364	.....	30.02	3275	436	.....	13.31
TOTAL	972324	1515273	27835	2515432	420562	.....	2515432	420562	.....	16.72	374955	30951	.....	8.25

Y. C. WHANG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Various Ideas of the Consortium

References: Pp. 261-65, 271-4, 276.

Questions: A. Mr. Lamont's remarks: 1. What errors does Mr. Lamont warn the public against making? 2. What is the exact object of the Consortium according to Mr. Lamont? 3. Upon what does the success of the movement depend? Why? B. Mr. H. C. Sung remarks: 1. Who is Mr. Sung? 2. In what does he say China is rich and in what poor? 3. What will be the result of further introduction of foreign money? 4. In what ways should the present Consortium differ from the old one? 5. How can the work of the Consortium aid in the currency question? 6. What does Mr. Sung say regarding the Chinese public? See Mr. Tong's article on the Consortium: 1. How do the ideas of the people of Peking differ from those expressed in Shanghai? 2. How may the R. R. situation be affected by the Consortium? 3. Who is J. E. Baker? 4. What are his views on the use of the Consortium money? 5. What are his views on the use of the soldiers of China?

Topic 2: The Edge Act

References: Pp. 265-6.

Questions: 1. When was this act approved? What is meant by the Approval of an Act? 2. What is the difference between an Act and a Bill? 3. What is the object of this Act? 4. With what other

Acts is it connected? 5. What countries may be affected by this Act.

Topic 3: Fourteen Points on Shantung

References: Pp. 299-301.

Questions: 1. In what way have Pres. Wilson's declarations been controverted by Japan's actions in Shantung? 2. What is meant by Japan's closing the "Open Door" in Shantung? 3. What is the complaint regarding Morphine and Opium? 4. How may European and American business be affected by change in the currency situation in Shantung?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Return of Liang Chi-chiao

References: Pp. 266, 268

Questions: 1. What was Mr. Liang's position as regarded the Chinese delegation in Paris? 2. How was he able to influence the delegates? 3. Why is his opinion worth consideration? 4. How was Mr. Liang connected with the "Hundred Days of Reform"? 5. Why may some politicians dread his re-entrance into politics?

Topic 2: The Y. M. C. A. in China

References: Pp. 277-8, 280

Questions: 1. What do the letters Y.M.C.A. mean? 2. Is the Chinese name of this organization a complete translation of the English name? Why? 3. Upon what grounds does former President Li base his admiration of this organization? 4. Write a paper discussing

the social work of the Y.M.C.A. in China. 5. In your composition class analyse this sentence (p.278) "Having swarthy and sunburnt face, he is more brawny now than when he was President several years ago." 6. What do you think of Gen. Li's plans of keeping his son from commencing practical work until he is 30 years of age? Discuss this as a general proposition.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. China's Silk Industry

References: Pp. 268-71.

Questions: 1. What are the purposes of the representatives of the American Silk Association in coming to China? 2. What percentage of the world's raw silk is said to go to America? 3. What is pointed out as the chief error in raw silk production? 4. Why do the Americans criticise the lack of standardization in China's exports of raw silk? 5. What remedy is proposed by Mr. Shen? 6. What do you consider to be the best way to get people to do what brings them no immediate profit but great future gain? 7. What is to be done at the proposed Chinese-American raw silk conditioning and testing house? 8. How will it benefit the Americans, the Chinese?

Topic 2. Salt Manufacture in Szechuen.

References: Pp. 302-5.

Questions: 1. Compare the method of producing salt that is described here with any other method you have seen. 2. What is the tax on salt in Szechuen province? 3. What is the tax on salt in the province in which you live? 4. Is the production of salt an unusually profitable business in China? 5. Is the sale of salt unusually profitable? Why?

Topic 3. Railways Traffic Conference.

References: P. 305.

Questions: 1. What were the two subjects discussed at the General Traffic Conference at Peking? 2. What is meant by coaching traffic, by goods traffic? 3. Do you see any importance in the classification of goods by a railway? 4. Can you see how such a classification can be used as a basis for fixing rates to be charged?